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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Accepts Hard Edict

Hoover Asks War Debts Body

France Bares Foreign Loans

MacDonald Wants Conference

Spain Is Under Constitution

Women Push Great Petition

GERMANY reacts to the most sweeping edict it has listened to—with favor. The Reich appears to see hope, as well as audacity, in Chancellor Bruening's decree making a slash of approximately one-tenth in wages, rents, interest, and the cost of everything that is eaten or worn or used. The German people are reported to be accepting the act of dictation in the light of its purpose—that of precipitating Germany into adjustment with falling world markets. Chancellor Bruening rebukes Adolf Hitler, leader of the German Fascists, in a radio appeal, and some critics see the decree as offering much that the Hitlerites have demanded. Herr Hitler's followers still look forward to his coming into power. But for the moment the Government appears to have checked the tide—with a decree as desperate as demanded by the country's need.

¶ President Hoover's moratorium message causes a stir in Congress. He asks ratification of the moratorium before war debts fall due, and asks re-creation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission to consider debt settlements of nations. In addition he asks ratification of World Court protocols and treaties long allowed to drag. The document adds a new feature to White House messages—a review of foreign affairs.

¶ France's Chamber of Deputies investigates the Government's loans. Large sums are shown to have gone to Hungary, Jugoslavia and Poland. The Government arranged to cover losses of $100,000,000 incurred through fall of the pound. It saved one of France's largest banks—and 250,000 depositors. The query into the heavy foreign loans was brought about through the leaking of state secrets. The secret the public learns is that the loans were sound—perhaps sound business and certainly sound politics.

¶ Premier MacDonald tells the House of Commons of his hopes for an international economic conference. He sees it as following the Basel experts' report on German reparations and conditions—as carrying on from their findings so that the problems of Germany and other European countries can be solved. Without such a conference he sees international trade as reaching an unthinkable end—its own.

¶ Spain goes under its new constitution and its first President, doubtless Señor Zamora. Absolutism ends after 1300 years. The Constitution, separating church and state, providing woman suffrage, is an unprecedentedly long step ahead for a people suddenly freed of monarchical restraint. The Constitution bears the earmarks of no party, being altogether a compromise. Not any party approves it in whole today; all parties may eagerly do so tomorrow. At least such was the experience with a famous precedent which helped give the Spanish Constitution its basic form—the Constitution of the United States.

¶ The British Government will offer new legislation against rent profiteering. Drastic regulations will be sought to protect the occupants of 600,000 middle class houses and numerous smaller dwellings from the overheavy hand of landlords. The Government is recognizing the soundness of an economic dictum—the man who lives in a house can't give more than one-fourth of his earnings to the man who owns it.

¶ In 45 countries the petition of the Women's International League to the disarmament conference gathers momentum. London supplies 4000 names a day. Every adult in a Welsh town signs. Holland has 2,500,000 signers, Canada nears 500,000, in the United States 125,000 were gathered by a touring caravan. China is busy. Tunis is signing Arabic scrolls. The women of many nations seek to make a certain showing to the delegates at Geneva—an irresistible one.

¶ Radio City dreams dreams—with Mr. Rockefeller Jr. aiding dreams to come true. The magic area developing on Fifth Avenue, New York, promises through its "mayor" Mr. Rothafel a daily guard mount rivaling that at Buckingham Palace, private subway tunnels with little cars to transport patrons from Broadway and the railroad stations, grand opera in addition to the music hall and moving pictures, and a broadcast from atop a 70-story building which will speak the universal language of music so plainly that all the world can hear. The winged word from this tower will be in English—which all the world is invited to learn. Radio City designed to stage big drama, may itself be the biggest drama of all.

ELECTED

Wide World

NICETO ALCALA ZAMORA

Zamora Named To Presidency Of 'New Spain'

Rise to Fame and Power Due to Own Initiative in Democratic Ideals

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 10—Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora was today elected by the National Assembly as the first President of the Spanish Republic under the new Constitution.

Señor Zamora is regarded as preeminently fitted to exemplify democracy in Spain. He owes his rise to power and fame to his own initiative. Although a Republican for only the past 13 or 14 months he has always been an indisputable Democrat.

Careless of outward appearance, it is as likely as not that he will appear in the Cortes some warm afternoon without a waistcoat. Foreign newspapermen at weekly conferences with him when he was Premier showed no surprise at his unshaven appearance. His shoes with elastic tops are a priceless asset for caricaturists.

As a poor man's advocate Señor Zamora developed an extensive if not a lucrative practice soon after he commenced his career as a lawyer. Sheer hard work brought him to the fore.

So keen was he as a student of political questions, even in his early days at the university, that his comrades with accurate foresight used to nickname him "Minister."

He studied law at the University of Granada, which awarded him a degree at the early age of 17. He went three years later to Madrid to prepare for his doctorate. Oratorical gifts, extraordinary even in a Spaniard, decided him to take up politics.

Minister Under de Alhucemas

He became Minister of War in the last constitutional cabinet as a Liberal under the Marquis de Alhucemas, who was forced from office by Gen. Primo de Rivera.

A traditional Andalusian who has retained the full flavor of regional accent, he has never ceased to show his attachment to the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, his resignation from the post of Premier followed acceptance by the Chamber of Deputies of the antireligious clauses in the Constitution. His wife, Dona Pura Castillo, is a well-known church worker.

Generous sacrifices, news of which leaked out despite his reserve, have added to Señor Zamora's popularity.

Since April 14 he has not received one cent of money due him either as Deputy or Premier. He has spent, on the other hand, large amounts earned during his career for conduct of the Republican campaign and later for the Republic's business. His double salary has been sent every month intact to the jobless in the Cordova region where he was born.

Constitution Promulgated

The Constitution, unanimously approved by the Cortes yesterday, was immediately promulgated by issue of the text in a special edition of the Madrid Gazette. Every part of the House was packed long before the deputies took their seats.

There were vacant seats in the semicircle due to the absence of the Navarre deputies, including six priests who have withdrawn from the house on account of the anticlerical clauses in the Constitution. Yet two priests voted for the Constitution. A number of Left Wing extremists had withdrawn when the voting took place.

The speaker, addressing the house standing in hushed silence, then announced that the Chamber had definitely approved the Constitution, and solemnly declared it to be in force. In tones unsteady with emotion he then spoke of the defeat of the pessimists and the elastic nature of the

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China and Japan Accept League Plan for Inquiry

Both Parties Make Reservations—Briand Declares Sending of Commission to Manchuria Will Produce Best Possible Results

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 10—After brief remarks by Viscount Cecil, the British delegate, and Signor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, the Council of the League voted unanimously to accept the resolution as read in yesterday's meeting, along with the presidential declaration which accompanied it.

M. Aristide Briand, acting president of the Council, in his presidential address, following the vote, took up the ticklish question of Chinchow. He declared that reports of the military observers in that area gave reason to believe that neither China nor Japan intends to initiate any action prejudicial to peace and that therefore it appeared not to be necessary to delimit any demilitarized zone, but that the League nevertheless remains ready to take any necessary action if developments in that area should necessitate it.

He also expressed thanks to the United States Government for having acted along parallel lines with the League in dealing with this difficult problem. Although it had been reported earlier in the day that Big.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the American representative, might be present at the Council meeting, he was not in attendance. General Dawes had a conference with Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese representative, in the morning. They are said to have discussed the situation around Chinchow.

The American "observer" who throughout the Council session has had only individual conversations with M. Briand and others, is said to have agreed thoroughly with the League officials in facilitating agreement by counseling moderation on the part of both parties to the dispute.

That Japan has a right to protect the lives and property of its nationals in Manchuria, but only when exceptional conditions of lawlessness necessitates its intervention by force, is the middle ground upon which the League of Nations Council took its stand this afternoon in the final meeting of the 3½ weeks Paris session devoted to the Chino-Japanese dispute.

How far a distinction has been drawn between Chinese and Japanese rights is apparent when the declarations made successively by the Japanese and Chinese delegates are examined side by side. Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese del-

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REICH STRIVES TO WIDEN TRADE BY LOWER COSTS

Action Taken to Compete Against Countries With Depreciated Currency

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 10—Three weeks hence everything in Germany will be 10 per cent cheaper than now, if the new emergency decree published yesterday has the desired effect.

The decree is designed to put Germany in a better position to hold its ground industrially against countries with depreciated currency.

If the plan of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Breuning, succeeds, not only the cost of production but the cost of living and incomes will be about 10 per cent lower than now soon after Jan. 1.

Powers Given to Commissioner

In order to hold down the prices of goods on the open market, particularly food prices, a special commissioner has been appointed, empowered to use Draconian measures to prevent overcharging.

Another measure compensating the masses for the new fall in income is the immediate lowering of rent by 10 per cent. Bank interest will also be lowered. The same applies to railroad freight rates.

Dr. Bruening announced the completion of the new decree over the radio.

The first half of his speech culminated in an appeal to the nations of the world to forget the past and work shoulder to shoulder in stemming a further advance of economic disorder.

Alluding indirectly to France's reluctance to give up the Young plan he said: "Conditions confronting the world cannot be mastered by clinging to juridical views for the mere sake of formality. Big hearted solutions must be found."

Partial solution would be disastrous to the world, Dr. Bruening added. The tendency of nations to withdraw into their own shells and bar themselves economically against their neighbors must lead to the economic ruin of all countries, he declared.

Replies to Fascists

The second half of the speech was a reply to Herr Adolf Hitler's recent statement to the foreign press and to Fascist propaganda in general.

Dreams are no political program, he declared, and no government can risk wandering into dreamland. Everyone doing so "must experience a terrible awakening," he forecasts.

Raising his voice, he continued: "This Government will not endure any other power alongside it, even if it must proclaim martial law." With some vehemence he stated that to stress one's devotion to law as the Fascists do and then draft unlawful plans was no legality at all.

The Chancellor's unbending attitude toward Herr Hitler as well as the whole tenor of the decree appear to have had a quieting effect on German politics. Even Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's followers and the Social Democrats so far have viewed it calmly.

British Income Shows Two-Year Budget Par

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that there is now good reason to believe that the Government will be able to meet all obligations from current revenue besides making substantial provisions for debt redemption.

No serious deficit was anticipated in either this or next year's budget.

FALL IN GERMAN BUDGET ADDED TO RELIEF CASE

Basel Expects Rebuttals to Be Based on High Governmental Costs

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 10—The sinking of the German budget during the last three years, with deficits ever mounting and capacity to pay reparations ever decreasing, was graphically spread before the committee of eleven today by Graf Schwerin von Krosigk, Director of the German Budget. The steady retrograde during the recent crisis was fully and clearly described. Thus another point in Germany's case for lower reparations was pegged into place.

Percentages showing how much of the German budget is devoted to reparations have not yet been gone into. But rebuttals in which the French may attempt to attack the German budget on the grounds of extravagance, both in civil and military spending, are likely to begin soon.

The end of Germany's favorable trade balance of $1,000,000,000 a year, which alone enables the Reich to pay its foreign debtors, both private and governmental, was plainly forecast by Herr Carl Melchior yesterday in continuation of his statistical arguments, for tariffs and competition, he told English and American creditors, will ruin the Reich's trade.

Causes of Surplus Outlined

Herr Melchior outlined the causes which made the Reich's exports surpass imports during the last half year by 350,000,000 Reichsmarks a month, about $87,500,000. One factor producing an export surplus was the difference between the fall in the prices of goods imported into Germany and those of export commodities. This is due to the fact that Germany's imports consist primarily of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

The second factor is the growing decline of commodity imports, even of raw materials. The third reason for expansion of exports is the liquidation of stocks in Germany, especially manufactured goods. High interest rates and the urgent need of capital have compelled traders to sell at any price to obtain ready money.

Particularly during the acute bank crisis from last July onward were stocks liquidated at bottom prices, while Herr Melchior claimed the need to pay reparations in the earlier period aggravated forced liquidation. Withdrawal of credit from Germany also forcibly threw German goods out into the world at dumping prices. Finally, although the world crisis has cut exports, imports have been cut still further.

New Credits Difficult

For the future Herr Melchior outlined gloomy prospects. He declared the surplus cannot continue to increase and must decrease. His first reason was the present monetary collapse of Germany and the impossibility of finding new credits. Moreover, with standstill agreements for frozen credits up for discussion, uncertainty again prevails.

Secondly, suspension of the gold standard has cut off markets to Germany and opened severe competition in neutral markets. Finally, increase in customs tariffs, foreign exchange restrictions, quotas and other measures seriously disturb commercial relations and impede Germany's exports.

The committee's study confirmed the fact that the Reich's estimate of its debts—up to 12,000,000,000 marks—checks with outside figures so far as outside figures apply. Naturally German statisticians have included many elements unrecorded by foreign experts, but as they check step by step the audit reveals the accuracy of the German estimate. At least American statisticians agree with the Germans and strongly support the Reich's arithmetical arguments.

GRANGE INQUIRY INTO STATE FARM SITUATION VOTED

Committee Appointed to Investigate and Submit Report to Gov. Ely

Appointment of a committee to investigate farming conditions in Massachusetts was the outstanding development at the opening of the final business session of the State Grange at the Hotel Bradford today.

This step followed the recommendation of Gov. Joseph B. Ely last night that the Grange submit a report concerning agricultural needs which he might consider in his message to the General Court early in January.

The executive committee appointed the following special committee: Mr. William N. Howard of North Easton, Mr. Harvey S. Turner of Andover and Mr. Winfred W. Forward, Representative in the Legislature from Granby. This committee will take action at once in formulating a program which it is expected will be somewhat directed by the entire Grange body.

Realizing the importance of the milk situation in Massachusetts, the special committee on marketing and coöperation today recommended that the State Grange continue to maintain its present stand in the milk controversy and appoint another committee to keep in touch with the situation.

The marketing group considered it advisable to urge greater consumption and more advertising of Massachusetts-produced milk. It would also encourage small milk dealers to keep in business so as "to prevent a few large companies from gaining complete control." The committee further recommended that the State Grange Executive Committee have power to act at any time with regard to legislation intended to relieve the serious milk competition.

Turning to other phases of concerted rural interests, the Marketing Coöperative group recommended that all "gas" tax revenue be used for road construction and that a greater appropriation of this money should be spent on rural roads other than trunk lines. The committee approved the vote of the National Grange that coöperative marketing agencies be developed as a means of supplanting produce exchanges. It further favors a careful grading, marking or labeling of all New England grown products.

Indications of a growing civic consciousness were contained in the recommendations of the committee on grange halls urging that special efforts should be made to plant trees and shrubbery and otherwise provide natural beautification of grange hall sites.

Worthington Grange, winner of the $500 community service prize awarded by a Springfield newspaper, received the first prize out of the 20 awarded by the State Grange to Granges competing under special rules for community welfare activities.

Other Granges figuring in the awards were: Royalston, Whitman, Shelburne, Huntington, Montague, Leicester, Dennis, Oakham, Lever-

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MacDonald Calls World Parley On Trade Vital

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10—The international economic conference adumbrated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in the House of Commons last night, to be held after the experts at Basel have completed their report on reparations, is one long desired by the British Government. The position taken is that such a conference should be held immediately in view of the urgent state of affairs.

Even such a cautious authority as the Lloyds Bank Journal says today that "unless the problems of Germany and other European countries can be solved at an early date international trade is in grave danger of coming to an end."

President Hoover's opening message to Congress has greatly encouraged the belief that effective international action upon an adequate scale is at last within sight. Mr. MacDonald has thus expressed views widely held in declaring as he did that the hoped-for conference should "approach its work in a spirit of realism, examine the full facts and aim at an agreement which will not merely tide over difficulties temporarily but will set the whole world, now linked together by the dread of increasing economic, social and political deterioration, on a footing of hopeful effort and endeavor."

RENT PROFITEERING OPPOSED IN BRITAIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10—The Government has decided to introduce further legislation against rent profiteering in workers' houses. The proposed bill, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons last night, would be based on the majority report of the committee under Lord Marley which completed inquiries last July.

The committee recommended removal of existing rent restriction regulations from 600,000 middle-class houses and their reimposition in more drastic form to protect occupants of smaller dwellings. Another provision would empower the landlord to regain possession of an entire building if the tenant should sublet any portion at unduly high rates.

Huge Peace Petition Grows

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 10

A MAMMOTH disarmament declaration, launched in all five continents by the Women's International League, is gathering momentum as the day for the world conference on this great question approaches.

London is supplying 4000 signatures daily to the document, which is designed to provide sufficient head of steam to drive the statesmen of the world forward on the path of peace. Every adult in a village in Montgomeryshire, Wales, has signed. So has the entire population of several frontier villages in France.

The League section in Tunis has rendered the document into Arabic and is hard at work collecting signatures among the natives. India, Japan, Indo-China, among the eastern countries, are participating.

In Canada the goal of 500,000 signatures appears in sight. A transcontinental caravan tour which traversed the United States has visited 125 cities in 25 states and collected 125,000 signatures.

Holland, where the press has circulated a slightly different petition, has quickly amassed 2,500,000 signatures. The whole population only numbers 8,000,000.

With less than two months before the Disarmament Conference is due to begin, the League is redoubling its energies throughout the 45 countries in which the petition has been circulated. The declaration on disarmament which the friends of peace are asked to sign came into being at a meeting of the Women's International League at Prague in August, 1929. It runs as follows:

"The undersigned men and women, irrespective of party, stand for world disarmament.

"They are convinced that competition in armaments is leading all countries to ruin, without bringing them security; that this policy renders further wars inevitable; that wars in the future will be wars of indiscriminate destruction of human life; that the governments' assurances of peaceful policy will be valueless so long as those measures of disarmament are delayed that should be the first result of the Pact for the Renunciation of War."

Forms for signature are obtainable at 1805 H Street, Washington, D. C., and 55 Gower Street, London. Last day for signatures, Dec. 31.

TABLE OF TAXES PLACES FRANCE IN FIRST RANK

Paris Paper Points Out Burden Compared With European Neighbors

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There is some misapprehension as to the relative incidence of taxation in Europe. While it is generally believed that Great Britain is the most heavily taxed nation, it is usually thought that France escapes lightly. But, according to the French newspaper Excelsior, France is the most heavily burdened of European nations.

Statistics are always subject to question. It is so difficult to compare precisely the same things. Yet by taking the budgetary figures and dividing them by the total population, the average of individual contributions to the state should be reached, and by dividing the total private income by the amount of taxation the percentage should be ascertained.

Apart from the state, there is local taxation of the communes, towns, counties, states, or provinces; and when these are taken and included in the total, different results are obtained.

There are some countries which spend little money outside the central Government. Among them is France. There are others, such as Germany, whose total expenditure is more than twice the federal expenditure. This applies also to the United States.

Methods Differ Widely

Again, methods of taxation differ greatly. In England stress is laid on the income tax; for direct taxation, according to means, is regarded as fair. In France, though the income tax is not low, there are higher duties on articles, and this kind of indirect taxation is borne by the whole community.

France is, relatively, a nation of small incomes. Only a few persons pay taxes on large revenues. In England, on the other hand, the super tax on large revenues yields substantial sums.

For purposes of comparison the United States is included in these tables. The figures are in each case in francs:

	Revenue (In billions)	Each person	P.C.
Germany	40.7	638	9.5
England	84.6	1,840	17.9
France	52.6	1,300	26
Italy	22.4	545	20.8
U. S. A.	245.6	770	4.1

TOTAL OF ALL TAXATION (In billions)

Germany	97.6	1,370	20.4
England	106.9	2,330	22.7
France	60.8	1,505	28
Italy	30.4	740	27.9
U. S. A.	245.6	2,046	10.8

Comparison of Income

In round figures it is estimated that Germany with a population of 64,000,000 has an annual private revenue of 430,000,000,000 francs. Great Britain, with a population of 46,000,000 has a private income of 472,000,000,000 francs. France, with 40,000,000 inhabitants, enjoys a private revenue of 217,000,000,000 francs. Italy numbers 41,000,000 and has the equivalent of 107,000,000,000 francs. The population of the United States is computed at 120,000,000,000 and its revenue at 2,271,000,000,000 francs, or $90,840,000,000.

Thus, in the total, France and Italy spend less on government than the other great powers, but in proportion to the earnings of their population they pay the largest taxes.

It will be observed that although the United States spends far more than any other country, the percentage which it demands of each citizen is exceptionally low. Germany, having regard to its reparation burden, is lower than might have been expected—its percentage indeed is lower than that of England, France, or Italy.

Nor, according to Excelsior, is the high watermark of taxation yet reached, and the income of private citizens will doubtless be affected by the economic crisis. The result may well be that each person in France will pay more than 30 per cent of his revenue for Government purposes. Obviously it is time to call a halt.

COLOMBIA SEEKS BANK LOAN TO CANCEL DEFICIT

New Economic Plan Also Designed to Wipe Out Provincial Debts

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 10 (By U. P.)—A new economic and financial plan for Colombia was announced in a manifesto issued yesterday by President Olaya Herrera.

The President will carry out the plan by using the extraordinary powers recently conferred upon him by Congress to deal with economic conditions.

The Government is negotiating with the Bank of the Republic, the manifesto said, to increase monetary circulation sufficiently to warrant the bank lending the Government up to 15,000,000 pesos (about $5,700,000), which would be used to wipe out the Treasury deficit, cancel the National Government's debts to the provinces, initiate or complete public works, and amplify the credit of the Agricultural Bank.

The Government proposes to vest control of foreign exchange transactions in the Bank of the Republic, which also would have supervision of all exports.

On the subject of the nation's external debt, President Olaya said that the interest at least will continue to be paid in cash unless extraordinary events should considerably affect exports or prevent the purchase of foreign currency drafts.

In connection with foreign debts of the states and municipalities, the President said the Government is discussing with creditors a plan whereby bondholders would be paid in scrip during the next two years, the scrip bearing 6 per cent interest and payable within 10 years. This step, said the manifesto, might be necessary, in view of the impossibility of obtaining foreign currency, and the necessity for giving preferential attention to the service of the national debt.

The Government's recent decree restricting imports will be modified to some extent, the President said. Import of certain articles of low cost abroad on which heavy duties were collected before the decree which banned certain imports, will be allowed in order to increase customs revenues.

The manifesto concluded by saying that the Colombian Government will maintain a balanced budget through reorganization of the various government services and rigorous reduction of expenditures.

Four States Show Improved Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10—Improved business conditions in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and West Virginia were reported by Mr. Charles N. Evans, assistant cashier of the Fifth-Third Union Trust Company of this city, to the eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Shippers' Advisory Board here this week. Mr. Evans based his report on answers received from 150 bankers and business men.

Scores of the replies gave evidence that major problems which have harassed bankers, farmers and business men are now more firmly in hand. People are adjusting themselves to a saner system of economics. Banks are reopening and losses from closed banks will be much less than 2 per cent of the total deposits in all banks a year ago, according to Mr. Evans's findings.

"As to the period of business recovery," stated Mr. Evans, "the banks are not pleased that it is slow, but complacent in the knowledge that it is sure.

"It is felt that the new year has much in promise in the strengthening of all business lines," Mr. Evans said. "While prices are low, they seem, at least, to have reached a level of reasonable stability."

HOOVER LETS DOWN BARS ON DEBTS

Tells Congress U. S. Must Reopen Whole Question of Foreign Payments

FURTHER LEEWAY NEEDED, HE SAYS

Urges Revival of World War Debt Commission to Determine New Settlement Basis

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—President Hoover in a message to Congress today formally declared that the United States must reopen the whole question of foreign debt payments.

The importance of the message on the moratorium for a time shifted attention from the discussion on the reception given by the Democrats to the Hoover-Mellon tax program, the selection of a president pro tem of the Senate and other matters that have engaged both houses of Congress in the first four days of the present session. The President in his message today was explicit and to the point.

"As we approach the new year it is clear," Mr. Hoover stated, "that a number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full pending recovery in their economic life.

"It is useless to blind ourselves to an obvious fact.

"Therefore it will be necessary in some cases to make still further temporary adjustments."

Mr. Hoover thereupon proposed the recreation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission with authority to reconsider the terms of debt settlement of the various nations in the light of the present economic emergency.

Senate Greatly Stirred

Mr. Hoover's proposals caused a sensation in the Senate when they became known, although to some extent they had been anticipated. The general feeling was that the frank statement marked a turning point in America's dealing with war debts and that henceforth a realistic view will be adopted in which the debtor's capacity to pay will once more be the criterion.

The President's proposal for general reconsideration of foreign debts by a revived debt commission was made in the course of a message urging upon Congress the necessity of immediate action in ratifying the one-year moratorium negotiated last summer and taking up also all the other outstanding questions of foreign affairs with which the country is now concerned.

Mr. Hoover urged prompt ratification of the amended World Court protocols, declaring that under them the United States has been properly safeguarded against "European entanglement," and recalling that "for over 12 years every President and every Secretary of State has urged this action."

Furthermore, Mr. Hoover named some dozen other treaties which the Senate has thus far failed to enact, and urged action on each. He went on to review the progress of disarmament, of the St. Lawrence waterway negotiations, the circumstances of the visits of M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, and Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, and the whole aspect of American foreign affairs.

The document marks a departure in White House messages to Congress, and may set a precedent for future reviews of foreign affairs along with the regular annual message.

Salient Points Covered

A summary of points covered by the message, and Mr. Hoover's recommendations or comment on each, follows:

1. World War Debt Postponement—Prompt ratification of moratorium prior to Dec. 15 when debtor payments fall due. Reopening of debt question and scaling down of debts by debt commission to meet present economic situation.

2. Disarmament — Disarmament conference meets Feb. 2, with purposes to which the United States is strongly sympathetic.

3. Manchuria — In coöperation with the League of Nations, the United States has sought pacific settlement, while realizing that exercise of patience was desirable.

4. St. Lawrence Waterway—Negotiations reopened, with hope "that an agreement may result within a reasonable time."

5. Visits of M. Laval and Signor Grandi—These brought "valuable understanding" of each other's problems.

6. Nicaragua — United States troops reduced to minimum; with complete withdrawal in 1932.

7. Haiti—Accord reached on return to Haitian control of important services.

8. Bolivia and Paraguay—Representatives now meeting in Washington to negotiate treaty.

9. Guatemala and Honduras—Century-old boundary dispute being arbitrated.

10. Mexico—Rectification of Rio Grande boundary being studied; negotiations for revival of claims commissions.

Mr. Hoover then enumerated some 12 treaties before the Senate or

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TWO AMERICAS AS ONE PEOPLE VIEWED BY LORD

Boston University College Dean Visualizes United States as Leader

Greater uniformity of thought and language in North and South America is visualized by Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

Addressing the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Boston, at the Boston Yacht Club last night, Mr Lord told the large group of members and guests present that he believed the United States would be the future leader in the Western Hemisphere and that the two continents would grow into an understanding which will make them one common people.

A greater merchant marine, as well as education, will help develop the countries to the south and develop a feeling of solidarity between North and South America, he said. "The natural leadership is ours. Latin Americans are ready for friendship, and a helping hand extended to help them out of their financial and economic problems would be most welcome."

"I look to see the time when the United States will be recognized as the real leader in this hemisphere, not by force, nor by power, but by friendship," he continued. "Development of the Spanish and Portuguese languages in this country is a necessary step. Every young American should learn at least one of these languages. History and literature of Latin America should again turn to the sea and strive to develop friendly relations with the countries to the south of us. The United States ought to insure its prosperity and that of the rest of the world by doing away with any causes of ill-feeling among the peoples of this hemisphere."

Dean Lord deplored the development by Americans of countries across the Atlantic in preference to those in the Western Hemisphere. He outlined the importance of commerce to the original American colonies, tracing development of the nation through the years and the relations it bears to the rest of the world. "It was the clipper ship era that brought this country out of the long depression that followed the Revolutionary War," he stated.

Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Lewiston, Me., who is known as the father of the Jones-White Act which encourages the American Merchant Marine by providing government loans of 75 per cent of the value of new tonnage, is to speak at the next meeting of the club, Dec. 29, it was stated. Members of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to be invited to join with the Propeller Club for that meeting. Mr. White has served in Congress for some time and was chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine. He is to discuss "The American Merchant Marine."

ADAMS STATION READY TO REOPEN

The Adams Square elevated station will be reopened early tomorrow for passengers on north-bound cars of the Boston Elevated Railway and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, it was announced today by the Boston Transit Commission.

With removal of the old headhouse visibility in Adams Square and on Washington Street is greatly improved, as the old structure was 40 feet high and the new entrance but nine feet high. The improvement also adds to passenger safety and provides greater convenience. The cost was about $15,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem; Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, 8.

Harvard University: Boston Symphony Orchestra Concert, Sanders Theater, 8.

Cercle Français (Harvard): Play, "L'Amour Veille," Peabody Theater, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Boston City Club: Address, "America's Farm Problem—What It Means to You," by Mr. F. E. Murphy, director, Associated Press; humorous lecture, "The Cow, the Sow and the Little Red Hen," by Mr. Charles F. Collisson, humorist; organ program; clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Forum Players: Presentation of "The Patriarch," folk play, auspices Ford Hall Forum, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30; through Dec. 16.

Boston Public Library: Field and Forest Club Course lecture, "Provincetown: Tip o' the Cape," by Mr. Percy A. Brigham, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Guest night, supper, followed by monologues and music, 6:15.

Education in New England: Twelfth in lecture series, "The New England Community," by Mr. John F. Tinsley, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Canadian Club of Boston: Annual banquet and Ladies' Night; music and dancing, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Village Players: "The Big Pond," first play of season, Unitarian Parish House, Newton Centre, 8:15, through Dec. 11.

Performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," auspices St. Luke's Episcopal Church Choir, parish hall, Allston, 8.

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Play, "Berkeley Square," by John L. Balderston, Eliot Hall, 8:15.

Massachusetts Safety Council: Meeting, address, "Gas Masks," by Mr. George A. Ambrose; Mallinckrodt Laboratory, Harvard University, following dinner at Hotel Continental.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Dinner meeting, Maj. George A. Parker, formerly registrar of motor vehicles, speaker, on, "Young Men's Chance to Solve the Prohibition Problem," 6:15.

Massachusetts Society of Founders: Dinner meeting, address, "Tannenburg: The Russian Campaign in East Prussia, 1914," by Col. Wilson B. Burtt; Parker House, 6:30.

Talk on "George Washington, Commander-in-Chief," by Capt. Thomas S. Frothingham of United States Reserves, auspices Old South Historical Society, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner; lecture on Current Affairs by Miss Eunice H. Avery, clubhouse, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.
Plymouth—Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:10.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club: Meeting, musical and entertainment program, Hotel Vendome, 2:30 p. m.

Harvard University: Charles Eliot Norton lecture: "The Sagas," by Prof. Sigurthur Nordal, University of Iceland, Fogg Art Museum, 4.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese paintings, Mr. Morris, 11.

State Federation of Women's Club conference, Newton Centre Women's Clubhouse, Newton Centre, 2:30.

Old South Association in Boston: Last in lecture series, Old South lectures on American history, "John C. Frémont, the Pathfinder of the Far West," by Dr. Ruhl Bartlett, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

Harvard Business Historical Society, Business Administration School: Meeting, address on development of the theater as a business, by Mr. Wendell P. Dodge, Baker Library, Harvard University, 11 a. m.

Publicity Group, Boston Council of Social Agencies: Luncheon meeting, discussion of publicity work among social agencies, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spalding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Currier & Ives prints. Through month of December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance."

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters by Gollinkin. Through Dec. 12.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 12.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 19.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

REPUBLIC STEEL GIVEN ORDER

The Republic Steel Corporation received a contract for the Radio City project in New York City to supply all the metal lath, corner beading, wire lath and sheet metal for ventilating ducts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Here you will find a glorious climate . . . finest winter golf in America on a beautiful, pine-bordered course with grass greens and green fairways, and all other sports—and—the last word in a modern and completely fireproof hotel.

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How to make any child happy!

Remember how proud *you* were of *your first* little Bank Book? Why not pass the thrill along—a Bank Account at Central Savings for every child on your Christmas list! They'll never cease thanking you for *giving them the idea of saving!* Stop in or write and let us show you how to arrange for such a practical and never-to-be-forgotten Christmas gift. Tear this out as a reminder!

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One of the largest mutual savings banks in America.

Makes Her Appearance At Jordan Hall Soon

MISS ELIZABETH CUSHMAN

Miss Cushman To Give Recital

An answer to the question of how much of a foreign language American children who live abroad for a period of a year or two retain, is said to be found in the career of Miss Elizabeth Cushman, soprano, who is giving her first Boston recital next Tuesday evening in Jordan Hall.

Miss Cushman when a child of 10 years was taken to Europe to live. At that time, she says, she was able to speak German fluently, a German governess having served as her teacher for many years. In less than four weeks after Miss Cushman had arrived in France, she had forgotten every word of German she had known, she declares.

When joined the next summer by the same German governess, Miss Cushman again took up German. In three weeks, she says, she had apparently forgotten the French she had learned and had returned to her former fluency in German. The next year she returned to the United States and spoke her own language. Later, while studying, Miss Cushman says she found that a few idiomatic phrases and common words were still retained in her memory, but the greater part of her foreign vocabularies was gone.

Miss Cushman's recital next Tuesday is being presented by Mr. Clayton D. Gilbert.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 35.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Friday, followed by rain Friday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong west winds tonight, diminishing Friday, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	26	32
Bismarck	12	20	Nantucket	42	52
Boston	39	39	New Orleans	54	56
Buffalo	34	42	New York	44	50
Calgary	20	30	Norfolk, Va.	42	60
Charleston	58	72	North Platte	28	32
Chicago	36	36	Philadelphia	46	50
Cincinnati	42	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	60
Denver	24	42	Pittsburgh	40	48
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	34	36
Hatteras	56	66	Raleigh	38	50
Honolulu, T.H.		70	St. Louis	44	46
7 p.m. Dec. 9	68		St. Paul	32	34
Helena, Mont.	20	32	Salt Lake City	26	32
Huron, S. D.	22	22	San Francisco	50	54
Jacksonville	68	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	38
Kansas City	46	46	Seattle	38	40
Key West	76	82	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	36	38
Memphis	48	50	Wichita, Kan.	48	48
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D.	12	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 10.
B—Maximum Dec. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:09 a. m.
Height of tide 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

Enjoy a Real Old-Fashioned Christmas in the Country at

BETHEL INN
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Containing (2) Heavy Duty CAROLEEN Sheets and (2) Heavy Duty CAROLEEN Pillow Cases.

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BOSTON

Fuller Offers Aid To Medford Trust

Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, has offered $200,000 or $250,000, without interest, to help rehabilitate the closed Medford Trust Company, if several others will give a similar amount, it was announced last night at a meeting of depositors of the bank, at Medford.

Mayor Edward H. Larkin read a letter from Mr. Fuller, in which the latter declared it would be desirable to consider consbolidating the closed bank with some other banking house so that its affairs might be liquidated by a stable concern.

Action against those responsible for the closing of the Industrial Bank and Trust Company in Boston was demanded yesterday in a letter from Mr. John F. Dowd, City Councilor, to Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Mr. Dowd notes that Edward T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford bank, held 13,340 of the 20,000 shares of the Industrial Bank.

It was brought out at the Medford meeting by Mr. Frederick D. Bonner, special agent of the Bank Commissioner, that real estate assets of the Medford Bank had increased from $400,000 to $1,000,000, representing an income of $150,000 yearly in rentals.

It also was announced that the First National Bank of Medford has agreed to loan up to 30 per cent on Christmas Club and Tax Club certificates on proof of claim in the Medford Trust Company.

Meanwhile, McKnight, in Miami, Fla., last night put up a bond of $10,000 for his appearance at a hearing there on a fugitive warrant.

CAMPOS ON LABOR BOARD

Mr. John Campos of Fall River, formerly a textile worker and officer of several labor organizations, was named yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely as associate commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, replacing Mr. Samuel Ross, whose term expired Dec. 1.

For Roast Goose and other Poultry and Roast Meats Use 10c BELL'S SEASONING

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

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Interest Begins Dec. 15

Join Our 1932 Christmas Club

So Delicious and So Easy to Make!

REAL
New England Mince Pie

Just open a can of *Friend's New England Mince Meat* . . . pour contents into a pie crust . . . cover and bake to a golden brown.
So easy, and always just the same delicious Mince Pies with that famous New England flavor.
Made according to an old fashioned recipe . . . from choice meat, apples and other fruits, suet, spices . . . chopped and blended in a way that would take a careful housewife long hours of labor.

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FRIEND BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
Melrose, Mass.

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Named as Grand Master Of Masonic Grand Lodge

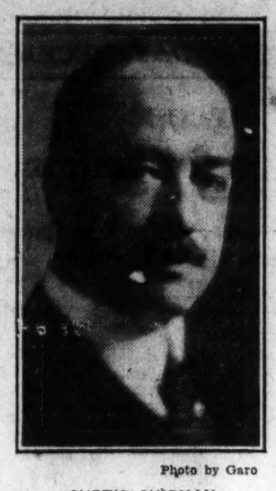

Photo by Garo

CURTIS CHIPMAN

Chipman Elected As Head of Masons In Massachusetts

Mr. Curtis Chipman, 32°, of Cambridge, Past Master of Loyalty Lodge, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Past Commander of St. Bernards Commandery, K. T., Past Most Excellent High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, presiding Master of Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix and assistant treasurer of the Old Colony division of the First National Bank of Boston, was elected Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge in Boston, yesterday.

Mr. Charles C. Balcom of Newton, Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, who served as Grand Marshal for the last three years, was elected Senior Grand Warden. Mr. Leroy E. Shaw, of Pittsfield, who has served the last year as Grand Sword Bearer, was elected Junior Grand Warden.

Mr. Charles H. Ramsay and Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, both of Cambridge, were reëlected Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. Mr. Herbert P. Bagley of Worcester, Mr. Melvin M. Johnson of Brookline, Mr. Herbert W. Dean of Cheshire and Mr. Dean K. Webster of Lawrence were elected directors for two years. Mr. Johnson was also elected a trustee of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust for eight years, beginning Jan. 1, 1932.

Four representatives-at-large on the Board of Masonic Relief for three years were elected as follows: Mr. Dana J. Flanders of Malden, Mr. Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Mr. Homer S. Joslin of Oxford and Mr. Arthur C. Staples of Taunton.

Mr. George R. Winsor, who served as Senior Grand Warden in 1930, was honored with a Henry Price Medal by Mr. Dean, retiring Grand Master, in recognition of distinguished service.

The newly elected officers, with those to be appointed by the new Grand Master, will be installed with ancient ceremonies at Masonic Temple, Dec. 28, after which the annual celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will be held.

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13 Beautiful Illustrations
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Harvard Relief Fund Is $15,730

Harvard's share of collections for the unemployed taken up at three major football games this year amounted to $15,730, it was announced today at University Hall. This amount will be divided equally between the unemployed of Cambridge and Boston.

The grand total collected at the games amounted to $26,088, Harvard sending checks to the presidents of Dartmouth, Holy Cross, and Yale for exactly one-half of this total, to be distributed to the unemployed in the respective college communities under the supervision of the presidents. An additional $2686 was sent in to Harvard's fund by alumni.

Half of Harvard's amount, a check for $7865, has been send to Mr. Edwin H. Hall, chairman of the Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee, by President A. Lawrence Lowell. An equal amount is to be sent to one or more relief organizations in Boston to be decided at a later date by President Lowell.

RHODES SCHOLARS ARE ANNOUNCED

Rhodes Scholars for the New England district, as announced last night by the committee, are Harold Payson Jr., Bristol, R. I., now at the United States Naval Academy; Spencer D. Pollard, Washington, D. C., Harvard; Harland D. Sargeant, New Bedford, Mass., Dartmouth, and John A. Wells, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wesleyan. These four have been chosen from a field of 12 to receive three years of training, two of them at Oxford University, England with an annual stipend of $2000.

The New England district committee for the selection of these Rhodes Scholars met last evening at the University Club, reaching their decision shortly after midnight. The committee consisted of Mr. Charles P. Curtis Jr., of Boston, Mr. J. C. Sherburne of Vermont, Mr. Farnham P. Griffiths of San Francisco, Mr. J. W. Worthen of Boston, and Dr. G. Van Santvoord, headmaster of Hotchkiss School.

CHILDREN ADVISED TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

Unemployed children must be kept in school, according to Mr. William Phillips, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment. The committee holds that children with working certificates should, upon the termination of their employment, return to school. The committee has asked the coöperation of superintendents throughout the State in this matter.

In a statement issued yesterday by the committee, responsibility was placed on the employer to provide notification of the termination of a child's employment. The law, it was pointed out, requires such notification.

MERCHANTS AIDING RELIEF FUND WORK

Leading merchants of Boston are serving on a committee of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of which is Mr. Sidney S. Conrad, president of the board and of Conrad & Co., that seeks to obtain voluntary subscriptions to the Boston unemployment relief fund from retail stores in the membership of the board. Other stores are expected to support the project so that the total contributions from retail interests will augment the sum to be raised by the board.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

New Studebaker Models Displayed

Notable features of the new 1932 Studebaker automobile models just placed on display include a longer wheelbase, improved free wheeling with synchronized shifting, safety glass, cushioned power, squeak-proof body suspension, automatic starting, vacuum spark control, automatic ride control, and "aircurve" body designs.

Prices of the 22 models, offered on four wheelbases—the President eight, Commander eight, Dictator eight and Studebaker six—have been decreased to record lows, Mr. Albert Russel Erskine, president of the company, announces.

One feature which Studebaker engineers say will give greater rigidity and stability is the mounting of the bodies on the outside of the chassis frame, with body sills vertical instead of horizontal. The bodies also have been lowered about one inch.

A convenience and safety feature is the automatic starting device. By turning the ignition key, the motor revolves. This device also prevents stalling in congested traffic and is especially helpful when starting on hills. The driver has both feet and hands free for operation of clutch and brakes while the engine is being automatically started.

All President and Commander eights will be equipped with automatic ride control devices, which will maintain maximum riding effectiveness under all road conditions and sudden temperature changes. "Cushioned power" in the new Studebaker models will increase motor smoothness, heavy live rubber mountings at all four points of suspension absorbing every trace of engine vibration at all speeds, the company's engineers predict.

RAIL SHOPS CLOSE

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad shops will close today until Jan. 4, affecting approximately 400 employees. The shops reopened Aug. 31 after a shutdown of two months.

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A Diamond Ring

Nothing surpasses the diamond for lasting beauty and value. Our diamond solitaires are of unusually fine quality and represent exceptional value. The present low level of prices provides an excellent opportunity to purchase fine diamonds. Solitaires set in platinum or white gold mountings of the latest designs priced $150, $210, $300, $375.

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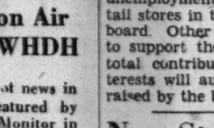

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$12.95

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Protect your engine and radiator before the first sign of cold. 188% proof. Completely denatured alcohol (formula No. 55).

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One filling of Sears' Super-Service Anti-Freeze will last the season. It won't boil away or evaporate.

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Women's Freedom in France Halted by Cherished Traditions

Home and Security Put Before Activities of World Outside—Faculty of Prudence Guides Course in Business and Professions

THE EFFECT OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
Nineteenth of Twenty Articles

By PHYLLIS LOVELL
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"THE Frenchwoman is really happiest cultivating cabbages." The speaker was Mlle. Jacqueline Bertillon, one of the most brilliant of the many brilliant legal women of France. She was discussing the reason why the Frenchwoman, so quick-witted, so active, even so ambitious, is still bound, and heavily bound, by the traditions of centuries; why, though longing to be free like the women of other lands, she cannot bear to demand her freedom.

"It is because she is really happiest cultivating cabbages," declared Mlle. Bertillon.

Not that she regarded cabbage cultivation as the highest ambition of the Frenchwoman, although cabbage, in one form or another, had become a tradition centuries before old Mother Harel carried her Camembert cheese to Rouen market 300 years ago; and has remained a tradition ever since, absorbing in agricultural occupations as many, at one time, as 80 per cent of the women of France.

Honest Work Near Home

But Mlle. Bertillon explained herself further.

"Cultivation of cabbages," she said, "represents the two things that every Frenchwoman wants. It represents good, hard, honest work, done in the vicinity of her own home. And it also represents a possible source of family income should normal supplies run short. Home life and security. These two are the dearest things on earth so far as the Frenchwoman is concerned."

But the woman of France, said Mlle. Bertillon, is prudent. She possesses a fund of common sense, and adds to it the ability to pull her own thinking to pieces, examine it impartially, and shape her course according to her diagnosis.

She acknowledges frankly that her preference lies in marriage and in home-keeping, but she is also ready to acknowledge that homes, in these days, are not for every woman; that men are fewer than before the war; that security must be sought, however disagreeably, along independent lines.

This accounts for the fact that the year 1921—the last for which figures are available—produced a number of women engaged in business occupations—not agriculture or domestic—which rose to a total not far short of 225,000.

Many Avenues Opened

Today in France, woman is to be found in nearly every professional and commercial undertaking. Since the war almost every avenue of paid work has been open to her, and the French parent, being fully conscious that girls as well as boys may, at least in this generation, have to earn their own living, puts no serious difficulties in the path of any young woman who wishes to start out on a career of her own—even though it be a career which is destined to fill merely the uncertain gap between school days and marriage.

Nearly every girl of the bourgeois class is brought up to work nowadays. But only the very few realize the possibilities of a profession apart from marriage. The Frenchwoman who rises to a high position in the business world at the present moment is a pioneer.

"That is the position in a nutshell," said Mlle. Bertillon.

In her own profession—that of law—woman has, of course, excelled herself. But then, a period of 30 years—it was in 1901 that the first woman barrister made her appearance—has provided time for her to become an accepted part in this calling.

There are now some 200 women lawyers—a number which would justify a woman representative upon the Bar Council; and this summer, a woman member of the Paris Bar, Madame Maria Vérone, did indeed stand, though unsuccessfully, as a candidate for one of the eight seats which, out of 24, will become vacant next year.

The law, and naturally, the teaching profession, take first place among the paid occupations, so far as women are concerned—unless, of course the profession of dressmaking is to be taken in account. But dressmaking has developed into something more than a profession in France.

No person—or so say those elusive beings who live their lives in the mysterious hub of it—no person who has not sat beneath the shimmering glass candelabra of one of the dozen great fashion houses of Paris and watched the solemn rites of a show attended by the "trade" of half the civilized world, has ever really seen the French woman.

A subtle tradition goes abroad in Paris that the French woman who leaves France to ply her cunning needle elsewhere, forthwith loses her skill and must return to her native land to gather a fresh store of inspiration.

Dressmaking apart, however, education and law hold first place in the line of professions. Next to law, and close beside it, comes medicine, and here woman has worked for the past 60 years—graduating for the first time in the French Medical School in 1870.

Organization of Soroptimists

It is a member of this profession, Dr. Noel, who has done so much for the organization of women in the Soroptimist movement, not only in France, but far beyond it. But Dr. Noel is of the opinion that, so far as her own country is concerned, the women of the next generation will enter more naturally into public life than do the women of this.

Truly, Dr. Noel's Soroptimists, taken with the somewhat similar organization, l'union Feminine des Carriers Liberales et Commerciales, number between them some 400 members; but, in many instances, these women are solitary members of their own professions.

There are women in the diplomatic service of France. The official consent to their admittance was signed in 1928, and the first woman to take advantage of it was Mlle. Suzanne Borel. Women, like men, find their way into the service by means of examinations which are competitive; but, unlike men, their work is confined to the administrative posts of their own country. No woman is allowed to undertake the duties which fall to the lot of consuls and other representatives abroad.

Architects and Engineers

There are women architects—a few. The first woman to be admitted to the French National School of Architecture was Mlle. Juliette Billiard. Another woman, Mlle. Andrée Garrus, designed the Peace Bridge which spans the Rhine between France and Germany.

There are women engineers. They were admitted to the French schools in 1916. One of them, at least, achieved notable success. She is Miss Edna Nicoll—though French, she insists upon the Miss—who was appointed to the management of that important branch of the French State Railways, which deals with all foreign travel—railways, buses, etc.

Miss Nicoll has served the company, too, in the capacity of consulting engineer—an accomplishment unique in the history of French women—and it is to her that the foreign visitor owes the comfort of the road service which runs between Cherbourg and Paris.

"Interesting?" says Miss Nicoll. "Business is always interesting—and in this special line there are tremendous opportunities. But business needs more women. I can see the good that can come to any nation which uses its women. Here in France we have not realized very much of this possible good."

Rights Delayed by Traditions

The traditions of France still deny to woman the rights which are allowed to man. No woman has a vote. No married woman, unless she enters into an agreement about it before marriage, has any power over her own earnings; nor can she own a business except with her husband's consent.

Madame Jane Nemo, president of the Democratic Feminine, Chargée de l'Action Directe a l'union Française pour la Suffrage des Femmes—sums it up cleanly.

"The thing" she said, "is to be regretted. In spite of the great number of women who exercise a profession, woman has no influence on the affairs of the nation. Woman, even though she be a lawyer, an engineer, a professor, an eminent woman of business, is still of lesser account to the nation than is her young son who has just attained his majority. These things are unequal. They are to be regretted."

To the French feminist, the matter is perfectly clear. Had woman desired freedom strongly enough, she says, woman would have got it—since the woman of France has only to ask for a thing in her own way in order to make it her own.

To the French business woman, the matter is also clear. Entry into business implies the understanding of something beyond national commitments. The French woman, if she is to compete fairly with the women of other nations, must inevitably compete upon a footing which is proportionately as free and as unfettered as is theirs.

The hindrance lies, however, in the fact that, up to the present time, the French woman has preferred home life to public life, deliberately choosing to rule successfully in a small domain rather than risk her influence in the hazards of something bigger.

Contribute to the Culture and Amenities of France

FASHIONS COMPETE WITH LAW AND OTHER PROFESSIONS IN PROMINENCE

Upper (Left to Right)—Young France Plying Needle in Workrooms of Mme. Jenny, One of Famous Fashion Houses of Paris (V. Henry): MME. HELENE VALANTIN, Editor-in-Chief of One of Leading Fashion Papers, C'est la Mode. Lower (Left to Right)—DR. S. NOEL, President of European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs (Atelier Jacobi, Berlin); MISS EDNA NICOLL, Engineer (Keystone, Paris); MLLE. JACQUELINE BERTILLON, Lawyer (Henri Manuel); MLLE. PAULETTE BERNEGE, Engineer, President League for Scientific Management of the Home (Underwood).

ECUADOR BUDGET $9,800,000

GUAYAUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 9 (By U. P.)—Congress closed its regular session yesterday after approving a 1932 budget of 49,000,000 sucres, or $9,800,000, a reduction of $2,800,000 from the 1931 budget.

GRANDI REPORTS U.S. AND ITALY IN ACCORD ON NAVY

Tells Senate Roman Government Hopes for Agreement With France

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 10—President Hoover's desire that the pending negotiations between France and Italy for completion of the London naval accord should be brought to fruition is fully shared by the Italian Government, Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, informed the Senate today in a speech outlining the result of his good will mission to the United States.

"We have," he said, "already done, and we are always disposed to do, everything possible that such a happy conclusion be reached."

Signor Grandi's words have revived hope that a settlement of this long dispute will soon be reached, thus materially improving prospects for the forthcoming disarmament conference. Signor Grandi referred in the most cordial terms to the friendly welcome extended him in the United States. His discussions with President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, embraced the financial crisis, intergovernmental debts, problems of limitation and reduction of armaments, stabilization of international exchanges and other vital economic questions.

The efforts of American statesmen in the interests of world reconstruction provide "one of the surest courses" for the rehabilitation of nations, he declared.

He stressed the desirability of settling the Franco-Italian naval differences. Italy and the United States can work together, he said, along the road of the future toward peace and prosperity. He praised the Hoover moratorium as the "first real act of international coöperation," and the first attempt to rise above "tragic debit and credit balances."

With regard to the American support of the disarmament truce at Geneva, he said the arms truce and the Hoover moratorium had something in common "inasmuch as the same ideal inspired them both."

Nation's Forests Gain 3,000,000 Seedlings a Year From Nursery

Production Rises at Rate of 1,000,000 Annually on 28-Acre Tract in West Virginia—Women Weed Patches—Crop Is Varied

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PARSONS, W. Va.—Here on the shores of the Black Fork River, set high in the West Virginia hills, a tract of 28 acres is producing 3,000,000 trees every year in the fight of the United States to bring its forests back to productivity and to reforest 40,000 acres of timberland in the Monongahela National Forest.

This tract is the Parsons nursery of the United States Forest Service, the Government's largest forest nursery east of the Mississippi. Since work was started here three years ago the plant has expanded its production from 1,000,000 trees a year to 3,000,000.

The main crop consists of red spruce, a native of this region. In addition Norway pine, white pine, hemlock, larch, black cherry, black locust, yellow poplar, sugar maple, red oak and white ash saplings are grown from seed.

These are shipped to the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania, to points in Virginia, and some even go to far western states for reforestation purposes. Mr. Donald A. Oliver, forester in charge of the project here, predicts that production will be increased by at least 1,000,000 trees each year as the operation proceeds.

Foresters and their assistants have just finished the fall planting, but the steps preliminary to this have been such as to require the tenderest care. Rangers have gone forth to choice woodlands, picked cones by hand, sorted and tagged them, so that a century or more hence it will be possible to tell from what stock the new trees were grown. The rangers must be sure that the seed cones are gathered from trees in the same altitude and condition as the area in which they are to be planted.

Then follows the extraction of the seeds from the cones, a process requiring more tedious care in cleaning the seeds and grading them according to size and weight. In all about 800 cones are gathered in during August for the fall planting.

From May to August weeds begin to spring up, and here at Parsons all the weeding is done by women. The stock remains in the seed beds for two years, and three or four times each year the women come to eradicate weeds.

After two years the seedlings are transplanted in rows six inches apart, and again transplanted in long trenches, weeded and cultivated by hand during the summer.

Finally they are ready to take their place in new forests. Carefully lifted from their trenches by a special device they are salted, culled, counted and tied into bundles of 100 each. Then off they go by express or truck to new planting sites. The "transplants" measure from eight to ten inches along the roots with six-inch tops.

This year the shipping, as well as the planting, was done in the fall. From this small tract of 28 acres have just gone out the millions of stalwart seedlings on which faithful Government rangers rely to restore denuded forests in almost every part of the United States.

REID ELECTED HEAD OF HARBORS GROUP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Representative Frank R. Reid (R.) of Illinois yesterday was elected president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to succeed former Senator Joseph E. Ransdell (D.) of Louisiana. The congress passed resolutions advocating improvement of all harbors and waterways approved by the army engineers.

If necessary, the resolution said, Congress should authorize the issuance of bonds to raise funds in order to complete all projects within the shortest possible time.

MOTOR GROUP ELECTS HEAD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Motor Equipment Manufacturers Association elected Mr. D. S. Brisban, Tonawanda, N. H., a director yesterday.

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This little Colonial style lamp has a rose glass and pewter finished base with parchment paper shade depicting old Boston Harbor—other styles of bases and local historical print shades to choose from at this price—Complete $7.50.

Decorative Chinese cloisonne jar with teakwood stand—height over all 10 in.—Price $5.

New style fan-shaped vase of black glass with sterling silver deposit—height 8½ in.—Price $5.

Sterling silver 8-in. cake or sandwich plate of charming design, $10.

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Join the Women's Parade to Prosperity

Led by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, economists, governors, mayors, women's club presidents, chambers of commerce, college presidents say of business recovery—

It's Up to the Women

THE SEVEN-POINT PLATFORM of the American Economists Committee for Women's Activities—prompted by the editorial in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*:

1. *Maintain Normal Living Conditions*
Your purchases will keep retail stocks moving, factories running, your neighbor at work, money in circulation, credit active.

2. *Satisfy Your Wants at Today's Prices*
Food, clothing and shelter can all be bought right now at prices that are exceedingly advantageous.

3. *Buy a Home Now*
The house and lot that you buy at today's prices will surely be a sound and profitable purchase.

4. *Modernize and Repair Your Home*
Present conditions are highly favorable. It will make your surroundings more pleasing and will make jobs for the unemployed.

5. *Join the Parade to Prosperity*
You can participate and profit in the inevitable recovery of general industry by investing in sound American securities.

6. *Stop Being Afraid*
Americans are not cowards or misers. Don't spread calamity gossip. Be sane. Spread good news.

7. *Keep Your Money Safe—Don't Hoard It*
Hoarded money may be misplaced or lost or stolen. Hoarded money pays no dividends. Hoarded money dries up credit—and it gives no one a job. The banking system is sound.

This platform for wise spending and saving has been urged upon the public by hundreds of national, state and community leaders.

Join now in this national movement to help restore normal living. For fuller details of the plan, send your name today to the American Economists Committee for Women's Activities, Independence Square, Philadelphia, and be one of the leaders in the return to prosperity. Read the editorial and write to the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

January Issue on Sale Friday—10 Cents

Hoover Recognizes Effect of Economic Conditions on Foreign Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

which action has never been taken, most important of which is the World Court protocol.

Tax Program Waiting

The Hoover-Mellon tax program for a balanced budget in 1934 emerged from its initial baptism of fire in Congress with the conviction growing, even among hostile leaders, that it will be difficult to alter many of its details if the country is to put its financial house speedily in order.

Many Democrats proposed that additional borrowing should be undertaken by the Treasury to finance the deficit, but up to the present the major leaders have not committed themselves to a definite policy and their silence is considered highly significant. It is understood Democrats are preparing their own tax policy through a conference of the joint policy committee of the House and Senate with an announcement of their purposes soon to be made.

Among the three political groups which now divide the two houses of Congress—Republican, Democratic and Progressive—the latter will put themselves at the head of the most vigorous demands for direct and immediate relief appropriations. An emergency relief bill with an appropriation of $250,000,000 has already been introduced by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin.

The regular Republicans on their side will rally in support of Mr. Hoover's program. As for the Democrats, their attitude is still unformulated, but the normal partisan inclination to resist to the uttermost any proposal coming from the opposing party is being modified on this occasion by the belief that it is bad politics at the present juncture to "play politics with the upset."

Want Burden on Rich

The Democrats, in the expression of their leaders, so far lean to higher taxation of the rich, through surtaxes, higher estate taxes, a revival of the gift tax and retention of present exemptions for those with smaller incomes. Proposals to increase post office rates seemed to find few friends anywhere. The Democrats, however, faced the fact that the Hoover-Mellon proposals incorporate most of the demands for heavier taxation on the rich which have resounded in and out of political circles for months.

Among the President's major financial proposals the one which seems to receive least criticism is that setting up a $500,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation. It is believed this will receive comparatively little opposition, since it is not directly related to the unpopular tax increases.

The Senate is still tied up with its fruitless fight over the presidency pro tem, which in any event is a position without authority or importance.

Regarding his relief bill, Mr. LaFollette said, in part:

"The sum of $250,000,000 proposed by the bill is, at the moment, the best estimate obtainable of the probable minimum of urgent need. As additional information becomes available the sum may have to be increased. The amount proposed offsets only a small fraction of the nation's wage loss, but it is expected that through federal aid essential relief will be afforded in those localities in which there is dire need and that relief will be supplemented in those localities in which the assistance otherwise would be upon a famine basis."

President Goes Over The Entire Situation In the U. S. and Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The text of President Hoover's message to Congress asking ratification of his proposal for a one-year moratorium on intergovernmental debts follows:

With the support of a large majority of the individual members of the Senate and House, I informed the governments concerned last June that:

"The American Government proposes the postponement during one year of all payments in intergovernmental debts, reparations, and relief debts, both principal and interest; of course not including obligations of governments held by private parties.

"Subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments upon the debts of foreign governments to the American Government payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, conditional on a like postponement for one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor powers."

In making this proposal, I also publicly stated:

"The purpose of this action is to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and to help free the recuperative forces already in motion in the United States from retarding influences from abroad.

"The world-wide depression has affected the countries of Europe more severely than our own. Some of these countries are feeling to a serious extent the drain of this depression on national economy. The fabric of intergovernmental debts, supportable in normal times, weighs heavily in the midst of this depression.

"From a variety of causes arising out of the depression, such as the fall in the price of foreign commodities and the lack of confidence in economic and political stability abroad, there is an abnormal movement of gold into the United States which is lowering the credit stability of many foreign countries. These and the other difficulties abroad diminish buying power for our exports and in a measure are the cause of our continued unemployment and continued lower prices to our farmers.

Wise Action Needed

Wise and timely action should contribute to relieve the pressure of these adverse forces in foreign countries and should assist in the reestablishment of confidence, thus forwarding political peace and economic stability in the world.

Authority of the President to deal with this problem is limited, as this action must be supported by the Congress. It has been assured the cordial support of leading members of both parties in the Senate and the House.

The essence of this proposition is to give time to permit debtor governments to recover their national prosperity. I am suggesting to the American people that they be wise creditors in their own interest and be good neighbors.

I wish to take this occasion also to frankly state my views upon our relations to German reparations and the debts owed to us by the allied governments of Europe. Our Government has not been a party to, or exerted any voice in determination of, reparations obligations. We purposely did not participate in either general reparations or the division of colonies or property.

The repayment of debts due to us from the Allies for the advance for war and reconstruction were settled upon a basis not contingent upon German reparations or related thereto. Therefore, reparations is necessarily wholly a European problem with which we have no relation.

I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor nations have ever suggested it. But as the basis of the settlement of these debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world.

I am sure the American people have no desire to attempt to extract any sum beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay, and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists.

Consistent With Policy

"This course of action is entirely consistent with the policy which we have hitherto pursued. We are not involved in the discussion of strictly European problems, of which the payment of German reparations is one. It represents our willingness to make a contribution to the early restoration of world prosperity in which our own people have so deep an interest.

"I wish further to add that while this action has no bearing on the conference for limitation of land armaments to be held next February, inasmuch as the burden of competitive armaments has contributed to bring about this depression, we trust that by this evidence of our desire to assist we shall have contributed to the good will which is so necessary in the solution of this major question."

All the important creditor governments accepted this proposal. The necessary agreements among them have been executed, and creditor governments have forgone the receipt of payments due them since July 1, 1931.

The effect of this agreement was instantaneous in reversing the drift toward general economic panic and has served to give time to the peoples of those countries to readjust their economic life. The action taken was necessary. I am confident it commends itself to the judgment of the American people.

Payments due to the United States Government from many countries, both on account of principal and interest, fall due on Dec. 15.

Sound Law Desirable

It is highly desirable that a law should be enacted before that date authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to postpone all payments due us on account of debts owned by foreign governments to the United States Government during the year ending June 30, 1932, and to provide for their payment over a 10-year period, beginning July 1, 1933.

As we approach the new year it is clear that a number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full pending recovery in their economic life. It is useless to blind observers to an obvious fact. Therefore, it will be necessary in some cases to make still further temporary adjustments.

The Congress has shared with the Executive in the past the consideration of questions arising from these debts. I am sure that it will commend itself to the Congress that the legislative branch of the Government should continue to share this responsibility.

In order that we should be in position to deal with the situation, I recommend the re-creation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with authority to examine such problems as may arise in connection with these debts during the present economic emergency, and to report to the Congress its conclusions and recommendations.

Disarmament

The United States has accepted an invitation to take part in the world disarmament conference which convenes on Feb. 2 at Geneva. The efforts of this conference will be in line with the endeavors in which the American Government has taken a leading part beginning with the Hague conference in 1899.

Up to the present time the record of achievement has been almost entirely in the field of naval disarmament. It is to be hoped that further progress can be made in reduction of naval arms and that limitation and reduction so urgently needed can be extended to land arms.

The burden of taxes to support armament is greater today than before the great war, and the economic instability of the world is definitely due in part to this cause and the fears which these huge armaments at all times create. No discouragements should be permitted to turn the world from sane and reasonable limitation of arms.

With a view to establishing an atmosphere of confidence for the opening of this world disarmament conference, more than 40 governments, including all the principal military and naval powers, have joined in accepting the principle of one year armaments truce.

This truce, which is the outgrowth of a proposal advanced last September by the Foreign Minister of Italy, is designed to prevent the expansion of armaments program during the coming months in the hope of removing the threat of a sudden revival of competition in arms before and during the conference. These steps were fully approved by our War and Navy Departments.

Manchuria

We have been deeply concerned over the situation in Manchuria. As parties to the Kellogg-Briand pact and to the Nine Power treaty, we have a responsibility in maintaining the integrity of China and a direct interest with other nations in maintaining peace there.

When this controversy originated in September the League of Nations was in session, and China appealed to the Council of that body, which at once undertook measures of conciliation between China and Japan. Both China and Japan have participated in these proceedings before the Council ever since.

Under the Kellogg-Briand pact all of the signatories, including China and Japan, have covenanted to seek none but pacific means in the settlement of their disputes. Thus the ultimate purpose of proceedings under this section of the Kellogg-Briand pact, and of conciliation proceedings by the League Covenant coincide.

It seemed, therefore, both wise and appropriate rather to aid and advise with the League and thus have unity of world effort to maintain peace than to take independent action.

In all negotiations, however, the Department of State has maintained complete freedom of judgment and action as to participation in any measures which the League might finally be determined upon.

Advised Both Countries

Immediately after the outbreak of the trouble this Government advised both Japan and China of its serious interest. Subsequently it communicated its views to both Governments regarding their obligations under the Kellogg-Briand pact.

In this action we were joined by other nations signatory of the pact. This Government has consistently and repeatedly by diplomatic representations indicated its unremitting solicitude that these treaty obligations be respected.

In the recurring efforts of the nations to bring about a peaceful settlement this Government has realized that the exercise of the utmost patience was desirable, and it is believed that public opinion in this country has appreciated the wisdom of this restraint.

At present a resolution is pending before the meeting at Paris, with hopes of passage, under which Japan and China will agree to take no initiative which might lead to renewed conflict; in which Japan has reiterated its intention to withdraw the Japanese troops to the railway zone as soon as lives and property of Jananese nationals in Manchuria can be adequately protected; and under which both nations agree to a neutral commission to meet on the ground, to which commission all matters in dispute can be referred for investigation and report.

St. Lawrence Waterway

Conversations were begun between the Secretary of State and the Canadian Minister at Washington on Nov. 14 looking to the framing of a treaty for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. The negotiations are continuing.

I am hopeful that an agreement may result within a reasonable time, enabling us to begin work on this great project, which will be of much importance economically to Canada and to the United States.

Visits of M. Laval and Signor Grandi

The president of the Council of Ministers of France, M. Laval, visited Washington in October in order to discuss problems of outstanding world interest, in the solution of which it was felt that the two countries could be of assistance.

The informal and cordial conversations served to bring into relief the respective positions of the two nations.

The visit in November of the Royal Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs also afforded an opportunity for a cordial exchange of views respecting the many world problems in which this Government and the Government of Italy are interested.

It was not the purpose of these meetings to engage in any commitments or to conclude agreements. However, the visits of M. Laval and Signor Grandi, together with the various meetings of statesmen in Europe and the visit of the Secretary of State to European countries, have brought about valuable understanding of the nature of the problems confronting different governments which should aid in their solution.

Nicaragua

In compliance with the agreement made in May, 1927, the Nicaraguan Government requested supervision by an electoral commission from the United States of the congressional elections held in 1930.

This year a member of the commissions of 1928 and 1930 was sent to Nicaragua as an observer during the election of municipal authorities in order that, on the basis of his observations, it might be possible to arrange the many necessary details of the supervision of the 1932 presidential election in Nicaragua.

Armed forces of the United States maintained in Nicaragua have been reduced to the minimum deemed necessary to the training of the Nicaraguan constabulary and the rendering of appropriate support for such instruction. It is proposed to withdraw completely American armed forces from Nicaragua after their presidential election in 1932.

Nicaragua suffered a terrible disaster in the destruction of Managua, the capital, by earthquake and fire in March last. With their usual generosity the American people, through the Red Cross, went whole-heartedly to the assistance of the stricken country.

United States marines and engineers of the War Department, who were in the country making a survey of the proposed canal route, joined in rendering service.

The American Legation building was destroyed with all its contents, but the Minister and his staff continued to carry on their official duties and worked ceaselessly in the face of unusual hardships. The Nicaraguan Government has expressed its deep gratitude for the aid rendered.

Haiti

Substantial progress has been made in carrying out the program for the withdrawal of our activities in Haiti recommended by the commission which, with the support of the Congress, made an investigation of Haitian affairs in 1930, and by its good offices laid the foundation for the present popularly elected Government of that Republic.

After protracted negotiations an accord was reached with the Haitian Government on Aug. 5 providing for the return to Haitian control of important government services heretofore carried on under American supervision by virtue of general obligations arising through the provisions of our treaty with Haiti.

In accordance with this agreement the Haitian Government on Oct. 1 assumed definitely the administration and control of the Department of Public Works, the sanitary service, and the technical service of agriculture, which includes the industrial educational system. All American personnel was withdrawn from these services.

To minimize the possibility of epidemics, and in order that the health of the American troops and officials still stationed in Haiti might be adequately protected, the accord provided that an American scientific mission, consisting of three American naval officers and six hospital corps men, should be charged with the control of sanitation in the cities of Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien.

The accord makes appropriate provision for the continuance of adequate financial control and assistance on the part of our Government. The liberty of action, both of the Government of the United States and the Government of Haiti with respect to questions of financial administration, is, of course, limited.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that investors have supplied capital desired by Haiti and that securities have been issued to them on the faith and credit of the provisions of that treaty and the American financial control which it provided during the life of the bonds.

Bolivia and Paraguay

In 1929 the Government of the United States, together with the governments of Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay, formed the commission on inquiry and conciliation, Bolivia-Paraguay, which had the good fortune of being able to terminate an international incident which for a time threatened to cause war between the countries involved.

The five neutral governments then offered their good offices to Bolivia and Paraguay, with a view to furthering a settlement of their difficulties. This offer was accepted in principle. I am happy to state that representatives of both countries are now meeting in Washington, with the hope of concluding a pact of non-aggression between them.

Arbitration of the Boundary Dispute Between Guatemala and Honduras

It has been the privilege of this Government to lend its good offices on several occasions in the past to the settlement of boundary disputes between the American republics. One of the most recent occasions upon which the disinterested services of this Government were requested was in connection with the settlement of the dispute which for almost a century has been outstanding between the republics of Guatemala and Honduras with respect to their common boundary.

Conferences extending over a period of some months were held in 1930 in the Department of State, and eventually on July 16, 1930, a treaty was signed submitting the question to arbitration, and there was also signed a supplementary convention providing for the delimitation of the boundary after the arbitral tribunal hands down its award. Ratifications were exchanged on Oct. 15, 1931.

The tribunal, which will meet in Washington, will be presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, who has set Dec. 15, 1931, as the date for the first meeting.

Mexico

The period for hearings before the General and Special Claims Commissions between this country and Mexico expired in August, 1931. Pursuant to a resolution of the Senate under date of Feb. 28, 1931, and under instructions from the Department of State, the American Ambassador at Mexico City is carrying on negotiations with the Mexican Government looking to the renewal of the activities of the commissions, in order that the claims of American citizens still pending may be heard and adjudicated.

The Governments of the United States and Mexico have approved in principle certain engineering plans submitted by the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, for the rectification of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, to prevent periodical floods in that region.

Negotiations are being carried on between the two Governments in an effort to reach an agreement by which this important international project may be undertaken.

Treaties and Conventions Before the Senate

There have been transmitted to the Senate, from time to time, treaties and conventions which have failed during recent sessions to obtain that body's consideration or final decision.

Inasmuch as these treaties affect numerous phases of private and public endeavor, I earnestly commend their early conclusion to the attention of the Congress.

In the past session of the Congress I transmitted to the Senate protocols providing for adherence by the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Upon that occasion I expressed my views fully not only of the wisdom of such action, but that the safeguards against European entanglements stipulated for by the Senate has been in effect secured and the interests of the United States protected.

I need not repeat that for over 12 years every President and every Secretary of State has urged this action as a material contribution to the pacific settlement of controversies among nations and a further assurance against war.

By consideration of legislation during its last session, the Congress informed itself thoroughly regarding the merits of the copyright convention signed at Berlin on Nov. 13, 1908. I hope that necessary legislation will be enacted during this Congress which will make it possible for further consideration to be given to the copyright convention.

The Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Treaty, entered into with Canada to afford protection to the industry, which was signed on May 26, 1930, merits the attention of the Senate during the present session.

The United States sent a delegation to the Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which was held in London in 1929. The convention, which was signed by the more important maritime nations of the world on May 31, 1929, has unified the standards of safety in accordance with modern developments of engineering science and in compliance with the governments' obligation to their citizens to reduce the perils of travel to a minimum by requiring high efficiency in seamanship.

The convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war, signed at Geneva, June 17, 1925, represents another of the steps taken in the general field of restriction of armament. It has been ratified unconditionally by some nations, conditionally by others.

With the added impetus which ratification by the United States would lend to such a move, it is quite possible that the 14 ratifications necessary by treaty stipulation would be received to bring the convention into force.

Among the other treaties and conventions which remain before the Senate for its consideration and of no less importance in their respective fields are a treaty regarding consular agents of American states (sixth international conference of American states, Havana, 1928); a treaty relating to maritime neutrality with American states (sixth international conference of American states, Havana, 1928); the general treaty of inter-American arbitration, signed on the same date for the amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick of armies in the field (the Red Cross convention); and the convention for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading for the carriage of goods by sea, signed at Brussels on behalf of the United States on June 23, 1925.

New Treaties and Conventions

Since my message to the Seventy-second Congress and by virtue of the power vested in the office of the Chief Executive, I have continued to commission representatives of this Government to negotiate treaties with the representatives of their countries which affect the amicable, political, commercial, and juridical relations of this country, as well as treaties dealing with humanitarian matters.

Important treaties and conventions which have been signed recently by representatives of this Government are as follows:

1. Treaty of arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland, signed Feb. 16, 1931.
2. Treaty modifying the conciliation convention with Italy (Bryan Peace Treaty), signed Sept. 23, 1931.
3. Extradition treaty with Greece, signed May 6, 1931.
4. Protocol relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality, multilateral, signed Dec. 31, 1930.
5. Treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Poland, signed June 15, 1931.
6. Treaty with reference to establishment and sojourn with Turkey, signed Oct. 28, 1931.

These treaties and conventions will be transmitted to the Senate in due course, with a view to obtaining its advice and consent to ratification.

HERBERT HOOVER.

The White House,
December 10, 1931.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elmer A. Higgins, South Bend, Ind.
William K. Kitchen, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Ethel M. McCandless, Omaha, Neb.
Thomas E. Hurley, Louisville, Ky.
H. N. P. Holmes, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy Perkins, Foxboro, Mass.
Mrs. Edith W. Gundaker, Johnstown, Penna.
Mrs. Harriett W. Works, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Amy E. Keever, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. A. C. Lummus, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy Arnold, Tulsa, Okla.
Charles E. Arnold, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Margery Carey, Detroit, Mich.
Archibald Carey, Detroit, Mich.
Byron B. Haviland, Seattle, Wash.
Mary Brant Walton, Cleveland, Ohio.
George G. Bellamy, Seattle, Wash.

MARINE HEAD PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Dec 10 (AP)—The marine corps' highest ranks yesterday were filled with officers who made distinguished records at home and abroad. Brig-Gen. Ben H. Fuller, commandant of the corps, was promoted to the permanent rank of major-general.

DOAK PROPOSES 14-YEAR STUDIES FOR ALIEN TEST

Fingerprints on Citizen Papers Advocated in Annual Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Dec. 10—Knowledge of the English language and understanding of the institutions of Government equal to that imparted in the public schools of this country to children up to the age of 14 years, were urged as requisites for naturalization by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, in his annual report made public today.

"I think that such a statute would be constructive and that under its influence the alien body in this country would be raised to a higher plane of intelligence," he declares.

Statutes to protect the newly made citizen were also advocated by Mr. Doak. Among them he suggested the use of fingerprints on naturalization papers and the right to cancel certificates of citizenship for five years after naturalization of the alien in case he violates the law in a manner showing lack of proper intention on his part.

Pointing out that only one immigrant is admitted now where five were admitted a year ago, the Secretary of Labor said that immigration is "no longer a substantial economic menace to our progress." Fewer immigrants are being admitted now than at any time during the last 100 years, his report shows.

The economic crisis has made great changes in the work of the Labor Department, according to the Secretary. It has given new emphasis to the importance of community provision for eliminating child labor and preventing delinquency and dependency; has aroused added interest in the protection of the working woman; has resulted in a reorganized federal employment service which in six months has succeeded in directing nearly 300,000 men and women workers to jobs and has called for augmented statistical services.

The department has a number of important projects in hand, notably its many-sided study of human waste in industry, involving changes in processes that cause displacement and unemployment, the effects on women of migrations and consolidations of industries, and the preventable causes of physical deterioration, Mr. Doak reported.

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WORLD MARTS NEED OF FARM, HYDE ASSERTS

Annual Report Urges Modern Land Policy to Check Undue Expansion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Readjustment of world markets to provide profitable outlets for surplus of American farm goods is essential to restore farm prosperity, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, declared in his annual report yesterday to President Hoover.

The value of American agricultural products has declined from $11,911,000,000 in 1929, to about $7,000,000,000 in 1931, Mr. Hyde reported.

The Secretary reiterated his appeal for crop reduction, especially in wheat and cotton, since surpluses of these have become seasonal. Voluntary adjustment by the farmers of their production to demand, rather than legislative changes, he held the most desirable means of rehabilitation. This statement is taken as an indirect reference to the Administration's continued opposition to the proposed export debenture and equalization fee.

Referring to the tariff issue, he said, that while the nation continues producing fewer farm goods for export, the tariff on these products will become more effective. Agriculture will benefit in two ways, he said, first by sharing in the results of a better adjustment of world production, and second, in having a stronger, more sheltered domestic market.

Mr. Hyde touched upon the necessity for an enlargement of the national land policy.

"There is urgent need," he said, "to adjust our national agricultural policy, particularly our land policy, to changing conditions and outlook. Extensive areas of public lands in the United States went into private ownership under the homestead policy during the decade or more beginning in 1913. In the war period, under the influence of high prices, agriculture was further expanded into areas where normal prices could not support it.

"Although there has been little expansion of our farming area as a whole during the past decade, our 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 acres of unused potential crop land, though mostly of low grade or requiring costly drainage, are a constant incentive to overexpansion.

"Much progress could be accomplished through a widespread dissemination of information concerning the long-time outlook for different lines of production in various parts of the country, and concerning the uses for which particular classes of land are economically adapted."

Mr. Hyde advocated a "twofold remedy," for present tax burdens on land. These were reduction of public expenditures and development of new sources of revenue. At present, he noted, nearly four-fifths of all state and local taxes are derived from the general property tax.

An important field of usefulness is open to agricultural price credit corporations in communities where existing local credit facilities are inadequate, he said in conclusion. Acting through the federal intermediate credit banks, they establish new channels through which loanable funds may flow readily from the principal centers to farm communities, he explained.

SASKATOON WORKERS HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Civic employees of Saskatoon have agreed to give 4½ per cent of their salaries from Nov. 1 to May 31, 1932, to the unemployment relief fund. This will mean a total contribution of about $39,000 for 12 months. In the case of married employees, the first $90 of their salaries will be exempt from the levy, and in the case of single employees, the first $60.

The Barrage Begins

Democrats Plan Closer Check On Appropriations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee served notice on the Republican Administration yesterday he would exercise his authority as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to curb the practice of securing appropriations through other than regular budget channels.

"In the past," he pointed out, "additional appropriations have been slipped through by means of supplementary bills, thus creating a false impression. We here knew what was going on, but the country didn't because the press gave little or no publicity to these extra sums.

"Unless every penny needed by any department for its activities is included in the original appropriation bill it is not generally known how much that department is spending for its activities."

Mr. Byrns said he would be ruled by reason in his attitude because in many cases supplementary bills are legitimate, but, he added, the departments presenting them would be required to show good reason both why the money is necessary and why it had not been requested in the original budget.

"We are going to scan every one of them pretty carefully," he asserted, "on the ground that the people of the country ought to be well informed as to the disposition made of their money."

GANDHI TELLS HOW TO PREVENT WAR

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 10—A nonviolence campaign by the man in the street to prevent war was advocated by Mahatma Gandhi in a speech at Lausanne yesterday. The Indian politician-philosopher, who is staying with Mr. Romain Rolland at Villeneuve, said in reply to a question how nonviolence could be applied to prevent war said: "All convinced of the injustice of war should refuse coöperation, though standing alone."

An invitation to visit Germany, it is understood, has been refused owing to lack of time, but a semipublic meeting is proposed at Geneva tomorrow, circumstances permitting. Mr. Gandhi's entourage declared Switzerland to be ideal headquarters for spreading nonviolence propaganda.

BRAZIL IMPORTS DECLINE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—A recent statistical survey treating of the importation into Brazil of wheat, flour, manufactured iron, machinery, textiles and other basic commodities over a period of six years shows substantial reductions during 1930 as compared with 1929. The most notable drop was in automobile imports.

HOUSE DEBATE CENTERS ROUND RELIEF PLANS

Democrats Deny Republican Implication That They Will Demand Dole

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Democrats and Republicans were eager today to continue yesterday's debate on "the state of the Union." Both sides claimed a moral victory in yesterday's contest and expected to win a more decisive result today.

Nothing tangible is at stake in the pitched battle of wits in which the House is engaged. There will be no vote taken. It is a general debate between the two parties with the House for a forum and the nation for an audience.

On the surface the opening yesterday was swift, sharp and altogether good natured. Underneath were stirring the amorphous issues which will be fought out during this session and on which the next presidential campaign may be decided.

The first day's tilt centered about a verbal attempt on the part of the Republicans to place the Democrats on record as favoring a dole. This implication was stoutly resisted by the Democratic debaters, who in turn took the Republicans severely to task for their inability to unite harmoniously on the administration program.

Although Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, floor leader, announced at the beginning the debate would be generally devoid of party significance, and that each speaker would be free to express his individual opinions, the remarks of the first speaker, Representative George Huddleston (D.) of Alabama, immediately gave it a political angle.

Mr. Huddleston, attacking the Administration for its failure to relieve the unemployment situation, announced he would reintroduce a bill appropriating $100,000,000 for direct relief.

Immediately Representative Carroll L. Beedy (R.) of Maine jumped to his feet affirming that Mr. Huddleston had been the keynote speaker for the majority and that he favored a dole. Turning to the Democratic benches he demanded whether any occupant challenged his assertion.

In a few moments a dozen were on their feet and the debate became fast and furious. No ordinary process of legislation ever elicited the enthusiasm which this verbal tilt occasioned.

Representative William B. Oliver (D.) of Alabama finally extricated his party from the Republican implication by himself attacking the dole, and the excitement quieted down as Representative William B. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama rose to aspeech outlining the position of the Democratic majority in the House which won considerable applause from the opposition benches as well as his own.

Denouncing the implication that his party had committed itself to the dole, he pointed out it could not reasonably be expected when it controls neither the Senate nor the White House "to hop up here within two or three days after organization and propose some concrete and definite formula of legislation for the whole session."

"The Democratic Party in the House," he said, "realizing that the American people have intrusted us with partial responsibility for legislation, is going to do nothing intemperately or hurriedly, or ill-advisedly. But we do expect to bring in, and we hope to bring in with solid Democratic support, a policy and a program that will provide some sane and substantial remedial legislation to bring the country out of its present morass of destitution."

In the meantime both parties pressed forward with the task of assigning members to the various committees, and until this is completed, the general debate will go on.

Man Who Grew Up Among the Indians Becomes Aid on House Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Plainsman of the era of Buffalo Bill is Representative Edgar Howard (D.) of Nebraska, who becomes chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee with the House turnover.

In background and in garb, Mr. Howard fits the rôle. His long hair, long-tailed coat, black bow tie and broad-brimmed black hat are, he says, a life-time custom—heritage from Quaker ancestry.

But the "Old-West" way he wears them reveals a first-cousin kinship to the costumes of Colonel Cody"s shows. His appearance also has a faint resemblance to the late William Jennings Bryan—Mr. Howard first came to Washington as Representative Bryan's secretary.

"From the time I was 10 years old, I have known Indians," slowly drawled Mr. Howard today. "In Osceola, Iowa, where I was born, my father was in the merchandising and livestock business. He bought some of the first longhorns ever driven up from Texas for corn feeding.

"I accompanied him on many cattle drives. Oklahoma was full of Indians and I was the more interested in them because of my Quaker breeding. I was schooled by my mother in the tradition of friendliness to them, begun by William Penn."

Mr. Howard's cow-range experiences were always mixed with newspapering, he said. He covered the country as a tramp printer.

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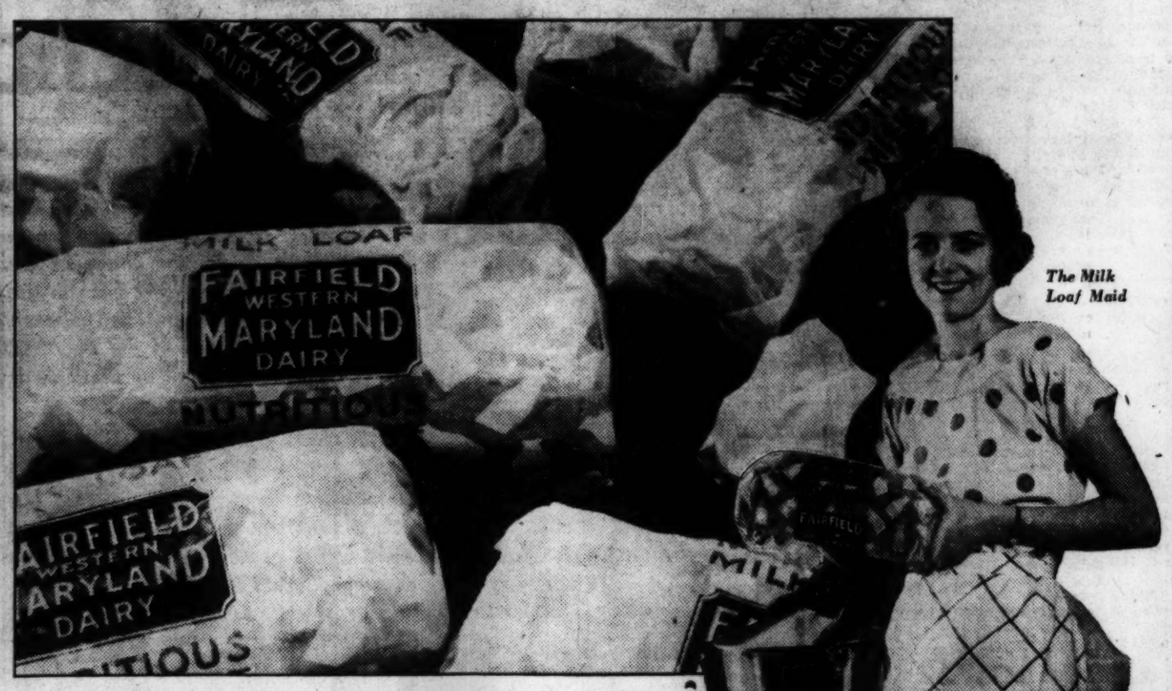

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York, Pa.: 232 S. George St.

"Save at Silvertown"

NOBEL PRIZE BESTOWED ON TWO AMERICANS

Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Butler Win Peace Award for 1931

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Nobel peace prize for 1931 has been awarded jointly to Miss Jane Addams, Chicago social worker, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The prize has a money value of approximately $40,000.

Five Americans have previously been similarly honored—President Roosevelt, Mr. Elihu Root, President Wilson, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg.

Miss Addams, an internationally known pacifist, headed a delegation which presented to President Hoover a petition signed by 150,000 women, favoring the limitation of armaments.

Dr. Butler for many years has been active in efforts for world peace. As president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he has interviewed the statesmen of many countries, and had an important part in shaping the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war.

Peace Advocates Lauded By Norwegian Historian

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 10 (AP)—The awards to Miss Jane Addams, American so 'al worker, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York City, were made by the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament).

The presentation took place in the Nobel Institute in the presence of King Haakon, Crown Prince Olaf, heads of foreign legations, members of the Cabinet and the Storting, high state officials and representatives of various leading Norwegian educational, commercial and industrial bodies.

As neither of the two recipients was present the awards were accepted in their name by Mr. Hoffman Phillips, American Minister to Norway.

Dr. Halvdan Koht, noted historian and member of the Nobel committee, delivered the presentation address.

He praised Miss Addams as the possessor of the finest characteristics among the women who have worked for the cause of world peace. Dr. Butler, he said, has been carrying on the work simultaneously with Miss Addams and it was he who induced Mr. Andrew Carnegie to establish the large fund for international reconciliation in 1910.

Hull House Rejoices

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—There was rejoicing at Hull House last night when it was announced that Miss Jane Addams had shared with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize—world praise for her ideals.

Peace has ever been one of Miss Addams's two causes; the other is social service. Her advocacy for peace reached its zenith in 1915, when she called together, at The Hague, women from the belligerent nations. An end to the World War was her goal. From this congress grew the Women's International League for Peace, with Miss Addams always its guiding factor.

Butler Cites Root Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Informed he had been designated a joint recipient of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, linked it with a similar award to Mr Elihu Root in 1912. Dr. Butler succeeded Mr. Root as president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

Money for Peace Cause

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10 (AP)—Highly honored by her selection to share in the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Miss Jane Addams plans to use her share of the money to advance her work to promote peace throughout the world.

New Finds Are Made On Site of Carthage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers, Algeria

NEW archæological excavations are being made under the auspices of the local authorities, on the old site upon which Carthage was built. The work is being carried out on the famous hill known as Byrsa, which is thought to have been the Necropolis of the city.

The excavations have brought to light numerous traces of constructions dating back to various epochs, as well as Phœnician and Roman inscriptions, earthenware, and several tombs.

Philadelphia Fund Totals $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—The united campaign of this city was brought to a close with more than $1,000,000 beyond the goal of $9,000,000.

Contributed by approximately 200,000 persons, in amounts all the way from a few pennies to $300,000, the campaign has been pushed to a successful culmination not only by the efforts of the 11,000 campaign workers, but by the whole-hearted understanding of the people of this city, Mr. Philip C. Staples, executive manager of the campaign, said yesterday in extending his thanks to the contributors.

Before the meeting, at which the reports for the past few days since Thanksgiving, the date first set for the termination of the campaign, were given, the total amount subscribed stood at $8,516,104, leaving a balance of about $484,000 to be raised if the original goal was to be attained. The reports from the four major committees this week raised the total to more than $10,000,000, about $1,500,000 having been brought in within the last few days.

Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, manager of the campaign, received a congratulatory telegram from President Hoover.

RELIEF GIFTS EXEMPT FROM TAXES URGED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—To encourage corporations to contribute to unemployment relief funds, the Government asked Congress today to permit deduction of such gifts from income tax returns. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended deductions up to 15 per cent of the gross income tax of the corporation of donations made between July 1, 1931, and June 30, 1932.

The Secretary pointed out that such a deduction is allowed individuals and said it was important "during the present emergency" that contributions be had for unemployed relief from as many private sources as possible.

BRAZIL AND MEXICO SIGN PACT

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The Foreign Office announced here that the Mexican Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro had signed a commercial treaty with Brazil, effective for one year.

NEW TIE SOUGHT BETWEEN PLANT AND CLASSROOM

Adjustment Found Needed by Industry and Education for Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A new adjustment between the school and the business office or industrial establishment is necessary in order to avoid unemployment and economic problems, Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, declared in an address of welcome to delegates from more than 30 states, two Canadian provinces and Mexico to the sixth annual convention of the American Vocational Association, which opened here last night.

More than 2000 educators and business men are expected to attend the meetings, which will continue through Dec. 12, among them being the personal representatives of governors of 14 states.

Equipment of the educational forces of the United States to cope with the new demands of industry is the central topic of the convention.

As part of the adjustment which is needed to bring education and industry into closer relation, Dr. Ryan foreshadowed a complete reorganization of the present system of public education, with a vast enlargement of school plants and equipment in every city. He called attention to the importance of the convention, and declared that its findings would vitally affect the immediate future of vocational education in America.

"Many of our leading thinkers have suggested that one way to avert an unemployment situation similar to the one that now obtains is to plan more scientifically in the matter of training young men and women to enter commerce and industry," he said.

"Industry must look ahead and tell education with a fair degree of accuracy the number of men and women it will be possible to absorb in any given field. Industry must foresee, if possible, what new occupational opportunities are likely to arise, in order that the schools may be informed of them and prepare themselves to give the proper training.

"We have broadened our definition of education and now include within it nonacademic as well as academic training. Petitioned as we are to provide vocational training to the same extent that we have provided academic training in the past and to provide it for adults as well as young people, it may well be that the next few years wil see a complete reorganization of our system of public education with a vast enlargement of school plants and equipment in every city."

RED CROSS FILLS FIVE VACANCIES ON BOARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes presided yesterday as the board of incorporators of the American Red Cross elected five new members to fill vacancies.

Those named were Mr. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Mr. Frank T. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis; Mr. J. Franklin MacFadden, Philadelphia; Mr. John W. Morey, Denver, and Mrs. Thomas Potter Jr., Philadelphia.

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LAVAL DEFENDS STATE BACKING OF LARGE BANKS

Finance Committee Inquires Into Credits to Hungary and Jugoslavia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 10—Large advances of credit made by the French Government to countries in central and eastern Europe and to French banks in difficulties are being investigated by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Certain details supposedly confidential concerning these loans have recently leaked out, with the result that M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister; M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appeared yesterday before the Finance Committee to defend the Government's action in granting these credits.

The committee is gathering more information today on the Government's agreement to cover losses amounting to $100,000,000, incurred by the Bank of France as a result of depreciation of the pound. An early debate on this subject is expected in the Chamber of Deputies.

The foreign credits called in question were loans to Hungary and Jugoslavia. M. Flandin states that he is ready also to grant a loan of $20,000,000 to Czechoslovakia. Loans have also been made to Poland and additional credits to that country are anticipated.

Spokesmen for the Government, including the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who took the place of M. Aristide Briand, then presiding over the League of Nations Council meeting, did not hesitate to state that these loans were made largely for diplomatic reasons. In the case of Hungary, it was stated that the eminently "correct" attitude of Count Stefan Bethlen, former Prime Minister, when the possibility of the Austro-German Customs Union was being discussed, was an important consideration in granting the credit. First overtures were made by Hungary last May and the advances were granted at the end of July through the medium of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

In October Jugoslavia obtained $10,000,000 in exchange for definite guarantees and promises concerning the maintenance of the gold standard, granting concessions and placing orders with French industries.

The principal French banks aided by the Government are the Banque d'Alsace Lorraine and the Banque Nationale de Credit. The former was rescued from difficulties last January, and the latter in September with the aid of other leading banks. The latter is one of the largest banks in France, with 752 branches and nearly 250,000 depositors.

The committee's investigations are principally notable for the light they will throw upon diplomatic factors governing foreign loans and the Government's practice of assisting large banks in distress.

China and Japanese Accept League Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

egate, whose statement was examined this morning by the Council members in private session, declared that his Government was prepared to accept paragraph two of the resolution, which was read yesterday in the Council meeting, "on the understanding that this is not intended to preclude the Japanese forces from taking such action as may be necessary to provide directly for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese subjects against the activities of bandits and lawless elements in various parts of Manchuria. Such action is admittedly an exceptional measure, called for by the special situation prevailing in Manchuria, and its necessity will naturally be obviated when normal conditions shall have been restored in that region."

Japan's Reservation

Although the Japanese spokesman made only a single reservation—that given above—the Chinese delegate voiced several reservations. He especially insisted on prompt evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese forces and stressed the importance of the international commission of inquiry which is to proceed at once to make observations on the spot.

An important paragraph in Dr. Sze's declaration was the following: "China understands and expects that the commission which is provided for in the resolution will make it its first duty to inquire into and report with its recommendations on, withdrawal of the Japanese forces, if such withdrawal has not been completed when the commission arrives on the spot.

Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, in expressing his Government's adhesion to the League resolution, declared that China appreciates the efforts of the Council to prevent further fighting and bloodshed by enjoining both China and Japan to avoid any initiative which may lead to further fighting or any other action likely to aggravate the situation.

It must be clearly pointed out that this injunction should not be violated under the pretext of the existence of lawlessness by a state of affairs which it is the very purpose of this resolution to do away with. It is to be observed that much of the lawlessness now prevalent in Manchuria is due to interruption of the normal life caused by the invasion of the Japanese forces. The only sure way of restoring the normal peaceful life is to hasten the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and allow the Chinese authorities to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order.

China cannot tolerate the invasion and occupation of her territory by troops of any foreign country; far less can she permit its troops to usurp the police functions of the Chinese authorities.

He declared that China reserved expressly all its existing rights under the Covenant of the League, existing treaties and international law and customs. He applauded the League's desire to obtain immediate cessation of hostilities and liquidation of the Japanese occupation in the shortest possible time.

He stated that the Chinese Government considered the Council's resolution in no way affected the claims of China to reparations for damages, incurred as a result of the Japanese occupation. He asserted China's right to keep military forces in Manchuria.

It is felt in League circles that whatever objections may be raised to the Council's action in this matter, its advantages will be apparent when there has been time for public opinion to recognize what has actually been accomplished.

M. Briand pointed out in his address that although hostile acts have been committed in Manchuria, the state of actual war has been prevented and three months' time has been gained during which there has been an opportunity for moderation and conciliation to gain ground on all sides.

China's Quick Acceptance Of League Plan Held Sign Of Weakness by Japanese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 10—It is believed here that the commission of inquiry to be sent by the League Council to Manchuria will be appointed immediately from nominees submitted by members of the Council. No names have been mentioned so far here, except three German candidates, one of whom, Dr. Wilhelm Solf, former German Ambassador to Tokyo, would be particularly acceptable to Japan, since he is known to be favorably disposed toward Japan's thesis regarding Manchuria.

It is thought here that the commission cannot reach Manchuria before February. Japan interprets the resolution's fifth paragraph, in which the commission of inquiry is mandated to "study the situation on the spot and report to the Council any circumstances which affect international relations and threaten to destroy peace or good understanding," as meaning that the commission will have to investigate all China, visiting Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin and other centers as well as Manchuria.

Officialdom here is frankly surprised at China's quiet acceptance of the resolution and declaration. Some believe that the Nanking régime must consider its position hopeless and hence prefers to accept defeat at Paris rather than in China, leaving a subsequent central Chinese régime to initiate direct Sino-Japanese negotiations for a final settlement of the Manchurian issue. There is every indication that the initiation of direct negotiations may be long delayed.

The fact that representatives of the Canton group are again en route for Shanghai is interpreted here as indicating that President Chiang Kai-shek is prepared to relinquish his political powers, and possibly is prepared to retire entirely, with his associates, including Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister.

The Tokyo Cabinet's position is again shaky. Various members of the Cabinet were in conference with Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Prime Minister, in the afternoon, after which Mr. Tomita, political adviser of the Minseito Party, advised Baron Wakatsuki to resign. The vernacular press thinks that a coalition cabinet may be organized before Parliament is convened on Dec. 24.

Text of Resolution On Manchuria Shows Aim of League Inquiry

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP)—The text of the League Council's resolution to adjust the Manchurian controversy, as made public yesterday, reads as follows:

"The Council first reaffirms the resolution passed unanimously by it Sept. 30, whereby the two parties declare they are solemnly bound.

"It therefore calls upon the Chinese and Japanese Governments to take all steps necessary to assure its execution so that the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the railway zone may be effected as speedily as possible under conditions set forth in said resolution.

"Considering that events have assumed an even more serious aspect since the Council meeting of Oct. 24, the Council notes that the two parties undertake to adopt all measures neecssary to avoid any further aggravation of the situation and to refrain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting and loss of life.

"The Council invites the two parties to continue to keep it informed as to the development of the situation. It invites other members of the Council to furnish any information from their representatives on the spot.

"Without prejudice to the carrying out of the above-mentioned measures and desiring, in view of the special circumstances of the case, to contribute toward a final and fundamental solution by the two Governments of the questions at issue between them, the Council decides to appoint a commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstance which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb peace between China and Japan or the good understanding between them on which peace depends.

"The Governments of China and Japan each will have the right to nominate one assessor to assist the commission. The two Governments will accord the commission all the facilities to obtain on the spot whatever information it may require.

"It is understood that should the two parties initiate any negotiations, these would not fall within the scope of terms of reference of the commission, nor would it be within the competence of the commission to interfere with the military arrangements of either party.

"The appointment and deliberations of the commission shall not prejudice in any way the undertaking given by the Japanese Government in the resolution on Sept. 30 as regards the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the railway zone.

"Between now and its next ordinary session, which will be held on Jan. 25, 1932, the Council, which remains charged with the matter, invites its president to follow up the question and to submit it afresh if necessary."

FRANCE LIMITS SUGAR IMPORTS

PARIS, Dec. 10—France his limited sugar imports to 32,000 tons until the harvest in October, 1932.

VOTES FAVORING REFERENDUM DECLARED 'WET'

Prohibition Leaders Definitely Announce Policy After Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—A vote by any member of Congress to submit to state legislatures or state conventions an amendment looking to the repeal or weakening of the Eighteenth Amendment will be unhesitatingly declared a "wet vote," dry leaders warned here as they closed a two-day policy meeting last night.

Such a vote would start opponents of prohibition "halfway toward their desired goal," members of the National Conference of Organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment agreed.

"The theory that a vote to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment may be a neutral vote is false and cannot be sustained," they announced. "On the contrary," they added, "it is an attempt to evade a congressional duty, to surrender a constitutional prerogative and to shift responsibility."

Opposing any effort to "short-circuit" regular constitutional processes, leaders of the various dry organizations present pointed out the Constitution itself provides the only methods by which it can be amended. A national referendum, they held, would be destructive and repugnant to not only the letter but the intent of the legislation which was purposely so framed as to make it impossible to amend it by such processes as are now proposed.

Seven planks for strengthening present enforcement of the prohibition law were included in the "platform" drawn up by the committee. They favored:

1. The passage of an adequate prohibition enforcement law for the District of Columbia.

2. The provision by Congress for whatever money and men may be needed to secure the observance and efficient enforcement of the prohibition law.

3. The enactment of legislation to prohibit and penalize the commercial exploitation of wort, malt, and fruit concentrates intended to be used in the manufacture of intoxicants.

4. The enactment of a statute authorizing such regulation and such records of wholesale and retail dealers in industrial alcohol as to make it possible to trace products of specially denatured alcohol to the ultimate consumer.

5. The enactment of basic legislation so that appropriations may be made in routine manner to the prohibition bureau for the dissemination of factual information.

6. The enactment of such legislation as will make procedure in the so-called padlock injunction cases more effective.

7. Increased emphasis upon education as the surest solution of the social problem of beverage alcohol.

Looking beyond the present session of Congress to the national political conventions next summer and the elections in November, the group renewed its demand for the adoption of dry planks in the political party platforms and for the nomination of dry candidates for President and Vice-President by political parties. They emphasized also that they intend to seek the election of dry candidates and the defeat of wet candidates for President and Vice-President and members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The president of the national conference is the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Barton of North Carolina. Among its officers are such dry leaders as Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Colonel P. H. Callahan, Dr. F. Scott McBride, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson.

WOMEN VOTE PORTER MEDAL ANNUAL AWARD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Beginning with the annual meeting of the American Woman's Association next April, the Anna W. Porter Memorial Medal is to be awarded annually to the member who gives the most original and constructive service to the organization during the year.

A small jury is to be appointed each year to designate the recipient of the award and a contest will take place shortly among the artist members for an appropriate design for the medal.

MOVING $1 CALLED WEALTH COLLECTOR

The dollar going out is the sign of wealth coming in, declared Mr. Edward A. Filene, addressing the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the meeting of the fourth and sixth districts at the Hotel Statler

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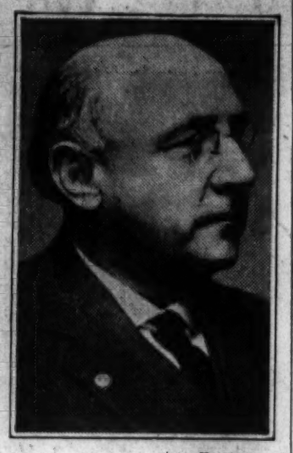

Keystone

THE REV. DR. ARTHUR J. BARTON

yesterday. Speaking on "Mass Production and the Consumer's Dollar," Mr. Filene indicated that business had altered its attitude since the day when it believed that the dollar could be kept intact by not spending it.

Dependence on the uninterrupted circulation of money was presented as the enlightened philosophy of business today. Buying power is produced primarily by outgo, indicated Mr. Filene, declaring the origin of the consumer's dollar to be mostly from wages and salaries. The consumer's dollar also shrinks from paying high prices as well as non-buying asserted Mr. Filene.

LANDLORDS TOLD TO FURNISH HEAT

Landlords must provide tenants with adequate heat, declared Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the division on the necessaries of life, in a statement yesterday. Complaints investigated have revealed that in several cases the heating plants were not in proper order, said Mr. Robart. Most landlords are responsible parties administering properly to the tenants' needs, and in cases of complaint generally cooperate to correct the difficulty, Mr. Robart declared.

The law relative to the violation of certain rights of tenants was cited in the statement, and attention was called to the section requiring a lessor to provide adequate heat for the occupant on penalty of fine or imprisonment for intentional failure. The statement expressed the conclusion that occupants should receive the accommodations to which their rent entitles them.

DRESDEN TO LEAVE IN CONFETTI SHOWER

Streamers will fly and confetti flutter from the decks of the North German Lloyd Line steamer Dresden when it leaves Boston tomorrow for Galway, Cobh and Bremen. All passengers boarding the ship, as well as those seeing them off, will be provided with boxes of "color" makers. The new idea is to make sailing of vessels more colorful and follows a request by the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that more steamers sailing from Boston adopt this practice.

Streamer and confetti throwing has been a custom for many years in Oriental ports, especially in Yokohama and Honolulu, according to officials of the line. Tomorrow will mark the second Boston visit of the Dresden, which is the largest cabin cruiser of the North German Line fleet to Boston.

PARAGUAY TO STUDY BOLIVIAN PROPOSALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The third meeting of the Bolivian-Paraguayan commission, to consider a pact of non-aggression, was held yesterday at the Department of State, here. Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, presided.

In accordance with a motion adopted at the meeting Dec. 2, the plenipotentiaries of Bolivia presented a draft treaty, which was taken under consideration by the Paraguayan delegation for comment at the next meeting the last of this month.

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EQUALIZING FEE POLICY REVIVED BY FARM GROUP

Federation Seeks Change in Marketing Act to Handle Surpluses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Reviving its plea for the equalization fee, the American Farm Bureau Federation went on record yesterday at its annual convention, with an appeal to Congress to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act by including in it this legislative device which it has long contended will control crop surpluses.

Members of the resolutions committee, in again presenting the fee, said they recognized that their organization had been represented on the Federal Farm Board, which the Marketing Act set up, since a former president and former executive secretary had been appointed to the board by the President. But they were convinced, they said, after two years that the act had proven inadequate properly to control crop surpluses and to make agricultural tariffs effective.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation has repeatedly stated and still believes," the resolution continued, "that to accomplish this purpose the equalization fee must be included in the act. We therefore insist that the present Congress amend the Agricultural Marketing Act by including the equalization fee or some other equally effective method whereby the cost of controlling crop surpluses would be borne by each unit of the commodity benefited."

Alternative Plan Questioned

The alternative mentioned was questioned in debate on the resolution. Mr. Earl Smith, a member of the committee, explained that it was put in at the suggestion of one of the most earnest advocates of the equalization fee to strengthen the appeal. The Farm Bureau did not wish to appear obstinate in its devotion to its own plan but would accept another if one could be found which would accomplish the same objective. So far, he said, none had been brought forward.

The resolution was adopted with little discussion, the convention appearing to be unanimous on the main points, although the night before it had heard an appeal from Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to unite behind the Farm Board, declaring the equalization fee and the debenture plan of the National Grange to be "in the realm of the hoped-for but unseen." The only amendment to the resolution was the request for recognition of the farm organizations in the Farm Board's work of organizing cooperatives and that was adopted without opposition.

A demand for "substantial improvement of the existing credit machinery serving agriculture" was made by this committee. A resolution outlining a program for the separation of the "joint stock land banks from the Federal Land Bank System, for the strengthening of the latter by furnishing them additional governmental capital of at least $100,000,000 and by local organization which would include the strengthening of existing local farm loan associations and the formation of new ones and of new credit unions where necessary."

Land Utilization Policy

"Immediate adoption of a land utilization policy," as one means of controlling surpluses, was urged upon Congress. "We are unalterably opposed to additional authorization of any reclamation projects until consumptive demands meet productive capacity," the resolution stated, urging Congress to withdraw from production large areas of land which do not produce on a profitable basis and to use them for parks or conservation projects.

The convention expressed itself in favor of the appointment of a national tax commission to recommend sound taxation systems to state and federal governments. It asked for legislation to regulate and if necessary to remove any further operations in short selling (except for legitimate hedging purposes) on the grain exchanges of the country; and for a revision of tariff schedules immediately on a basis of equalization as between agriculture and all other industry.

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal of Florence, Ala., was elected president. He had previously been appointed to this post at the time of the resignation of Mr. Sam H. Thompson. Mr. Charles E. Hearst of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was elected first vice-president.

Spain Names Zamora As First President

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution, which gives "freedom for all vital movements of the people." Great enthusiasm greeted the termination of the speech with the words, "Long live republican Spanish people."

Details of Constitution

The Constitution bears plain evidence of the drafters' intentions to transform backward Spain into a modern state, and if it proves as successful in application as it seems sound in theory it will mark a new advance for democracy.

The work was done with unexampled rapidity. In only three weeks the parliamentary constitutional committee drafted the code and since then the constitutional Cortes has taken it up article by article according to a prearranged timetable, and now the job is finished.

It is a compromise, however, and neither the Socialists nor any Radical or Conservative bloc can claim it represents its ideals. But the Socialist influence undoubtedly predominates. That is, after 1300 years of absolutism in Spain, one stroke changes the political and social structure of the nation.

Spain is now a "democratic republic of workers of all classes organized in a régime of liberty and justice," the preamble says. The long grip of the Roman Catholic Church on the country has been legally broken. And for the first time in a national code, provisions of the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing war are made a fundamental part of the supreme law of the land.

MILL ANNOUNCES FULL-TIME WORK

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Cabot mill, manufacturer of finished cotton goods, posted notices today that the mill, which has been on a curtailed basis of production for several months, would resume full-time operation at once.

The mill normally employs from 1000 to 1200 workers, and the new schedule will call for day and night shifts. Mr. William Worsnop, agent, said that orders were in sight to insure such operation for "many months to come."

BIDS METHOD DEFENDED

Awarding of construction contracts to Massachusetts firms, even though their figures are not the lowest submitted, was defended last night by Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of the Governor's Council at a meeting in the Women's Republican Club. Passing of the law by the Legislature authorizing such action, Mrs. Andrews described as a move to help the State's unemployed.

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Numerous 'Wife Savers' Exhibited at Chicago Farm Bureau Convention—Domestic Workshop Rivals Modern Factory Plant in Efficiency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—"Wife savers," the farmers call them, and they were exhibited here during the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation this week.

Stoves that you don't have to fire, cookers that you don't have to watch, ice boxes that stay filled by electricity, and entire kitchens arranged on a straight-line assembly plan like a modern factory, were on display for the benefit of Mrs. American Farmer, who could bring her husband from Convention Hall to the exposition room to show him tactfully the new developments in labor-saving devices for women.

Not that the subject is new to her. Mrs. Farmer already talks about her domestic workshop in terms that would do credit to any efficiency engineer. Studies made by her home and community department, a section of the Farm Bureau, have trained her to count steps and motions taken on her job.

"We have figures which show that in one poorly arranged kitchen the farmer's wife actually walked 259 feet to prepare her potatoes for each meal," said Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the department. "In another kitchen, arranged in keeping with modern ideas of efficiency, the potato job called for only an 18-foot trip. That was a saving of 15 miles a year, Mrs. Sewell computed. The old-time kitchen with its "wide open spaces" is fortunately beginning to pass from the scene, she added.

A model kitchen exhibited here is planned to give light at the right angle, to have tools within easy reach, to have sink and tables at a convenient height and still to be a pretty room with its pastel wall tints.

The well-equipped farm kitchen must certainly have a home canning outfit, several manufacturers told the women here. One of these concerns is prepared to sell Mrs. Farmer shiny tin cans at a price which it claims is less than that for glass jars and so to equip her to put up meats and vegetables in style. A machine clamps the lid on the can airtight without soldering. Labels showing luscious red beets or succulent green beans but without the usual trade names, can be bought and pasted on to give the can the professional touch.

Pressure cooker exhibits showed how an entire meal—meat, potatoes, vegetables and dessert—can be stowed into one of these metal pots for a half-hour and come out cooked to a turn. Different manufacturers explained how their new pressure cooker improvements make their model easier to handle, more trustworthy, quicker in operation and so on. Women listen to the demonstrators as intently as men listen to an eloquent automobile salesman, sighing, perhaps, to think that they bought a 1930 model instead of 1931.

General agricultural exhibits here were not limited to new dairy equipment, better farm implements and the like, but extended to the agricultural publicity field. A lively competition was staged in the talkie field. Three concerns gave demonstrations of their portable movie and sound equipment for use in farm bureau meetings.

Few Canadians Enter in October

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Only 607 native Canadians received immigration visés for admission to the United States during October, 1931, according to a report received today at the Department of State from the American Consul-General at Montreal.

Official statistics for 13 months (Oct. 1, 1930, to Oct. 31, 1931) indicate a total of 8769 visés issued. When compared to the issue of 60,504 during the same period of time, 1928 to 1929, a decrease of 86 per cent is discovered.

While present unfavorable business conditions in the United States probably caused much of this decline, the reduction resulted principally from a refusal to the majority of visé applicants on the grounds of their becoming a "public charge," according to the Consul-General.

MILK PRODUCERS AGREE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10 (AP)—Milk producers and distributors of this State tentatively agreed at the State House yesterday to end the milk price war as far as Rhode Island is concerned, by setting up conferences between the local sales committee of the New England Milk Producers Association and distributors to restore the base price level in this territory to a reasonable point so as to enable the dairymen to "stay in business."

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BALTIMORE

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARCEL CAMP BEATS RUDOLPH

Pocket Billiard Champion Now in Triple Tie for Second Place

WORLD'S POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BO In'gs
E R. Greenleaf	4	0	117	2
Erwin Rudolph	4	1	84	8
George Kelly	4	1	58	11
F. I. Taberski	4	1	93	6
Andrew Ponzi	4	2	70	9
Onofrio Lauri	4	2	85	10
Benjamin Allen	3	2	51	8
Spencer Livsey	3	4	50	12
Marcel Camp	2	4	50	7
J. M. Layton	1	5	29	15
Albert Miller	1	6	29	29
Robert Lindblom	0	6	42	21

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit, youthful cue artist, scored a surprising 125-to-24 victory over Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, the defending champion, in the second evening match of the world's pocket billiard championship tournament last night. The contest went seven innings.

Camp, playing in his second championship tournament, had the satisfaction of besting the man who defeated him in his initial start at Detroit. At that time the score was 129 to 5 in Rudolph's favor. Camp played a steady, cautious game, his high run of 50 being unfinished when he scored his 125 points and ended the match. The match by innings:

Marcel Camp—0 0 7 10 32 26 50—125.
Erwin Rudolph—0 7 0 4 11 3—25. (Scratch 1). Total—24.

Frank I. Taberski, of Schenectady, N. Y., played his way to a triple tie with George Kelly of Philadelphia, and Rudolph for second place, when he defeated John M. Layton, of Sedalia, Mo., in the first evening game which he won in six innings with a high run of 93 in the fifth. The score was 125 to 6.

Taberski's triumph was his fourth in five starts and was characterized by careful, deliberate play. His first score came in the fourth inning when he ran 29. His high run of 93 in the fifth was an example of slow, cautious shooting and was broken when a ball rolled into a pocket and bounced out. It was his best high run in 25 years of tournament play.

Layton was able to score a total of only seven points in his fourth and fifth innings. He has lost five of six games played. The match by innings:

F. I. Taberski—0 0 0 29 93 4—126. (Scratch 1). Total—125.
J. M. Layton—0 0 0 5 2—7. (Scratch 1). Total—6.

Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, and Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, moved into a tie for fifth place with victories in the afternoon sessions.

Ponzi defeated Spencer Livsey, of Los Angeles, 125 to 35 in 14 innings, while Lauri set down Albert Miller, of Racine, Wis., 125 to 45 in 16 innings. Livsey had won three straight victories before dropping the game. Two misses of comparatively easy shots by Livsey played a part in his loss. The match by innings:

Andrew Ponzi—0 19 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 44 56—126. (Scratch 1). Total—125.
Spencer Livsey—1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 25 0 6 —35.

Lauri got away to a 40-to-0 lead in the first inning of his match, but had eight scoreless innings. An easy shot which left the ball hanging on the edge of the pocket ended his high run. The match by innings.

Onofrio Lauri—40 0 9 0 14 0 0 6 0 1 16 0 28 0 1 15—130. (Scratches 5). Total—125.
Albert Miller—0 3 6 12 0 0 0 0 8 1 1 7 2 0 0 0 9—49. (Scratches 4). Total—45.

Charity Football Nets About $15,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—In a pouring rainstorm that turned the gridiron into a quagmire and all but washed out charity's benefits, four of the East's football old guard battled for an hour in the mud yesterday, with Columbia and Cornell gaining the honors.

Because of the weather and playing conditions that were the worst of the eastern season, the round-robin program originally scheduled was cut to a doubleheader, with each game consisting of two 15-minute periods.

Columbia furnished the only scoring thrills of the affair by skidding to victory over Princeton, 13 to 0, in the first game, opened by a brilliant 80-yard run back of the kick off for a touchdown by Manuel Rivero.

Cornell and Pennsylvania, "renewing their Thanksgiving Day duel," waged a scoreless mud battle, but Cornell was declared the winner by the judges under an official point scoring system adopted for these charity contests. The points were 279 to 206 in favor of Cornell, which had beaten Penn by a touchdown in their regular season game.

No official figures were announced but Reynolds Benson, Columbia's graduate manager, estimated 8,000 spectators braved the miserable weather to huddle beneath the covered stands of the ball park. The receipts, for the benefit of the unemployed, were estimated at $15,000, less than a fourth of the amount anticipated before the weather struck its disastrous blow.

Whatever it lacked in numbers, however, the crowd made up for in its enthusiastic acclaim of upward of 60 young men who gave a gallant exhibition under conditions that were frustrating as well as risky. Before either game was two minutes old, the players on both sides were indistinguishable, soaked and smeared with sticky mud, unable often to tell friend from foe along the line of scrimmage.

Despite conditions there was remarkably little fumbling and Columbia gave its home-town supporters a thrill by showing the best running attack of the afternoon against the battered Princeton Tigers, who absorbed their eighth straight defeat of the season.

COLUMBIA AWARDS VARSITY LETTERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Capt. Ralph A. Hewitt '32, quarterback on the Columbia University eleven, and 18 other players, yesterday were awarded varsity "C's" by the university insignia committee. It was Hewitt's third letter.

Varsity letters, the lesser athletic award, were given to 15 members of the football squad and one harrier. Numerals were awarded to 30 freshman football players, 18 fall oarsmen and an assistant track manager.

Among winners of the varsity "C" were:

FOOTBALL

Stephen J. Grenda '33, Anthony Matal Jr. '34, Joseph A. Linehan '34, all of Lawrence, Mass.; Edward B. Hall '32, Weymouth, Mass.; Newell J. Wilder '34, Medford, Mass.

CROSS-COUNTRY

John Keville, Leominster, Mass.

CITIES WANT FRANCHISE

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Maj. F. D. Burpee, head of the company holding the Ottawa franchise in the National Hockey League, said yesterday that hockey interests in two large cities were negotiating for its purchase. He did not divulge the names of the cities. The Ottawa Senators team was disbanded this year after several seasons of financial difficulties, and its players distributed among the other teams. Major Burpee revealed the league was paying the Ottawa franchise holders a straight rental of $25,000 for the players. The players are recallable if the franchise should be sold.

BOBSLEIGH TEAM SAILING SOON

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Word was received yesterday from Billy Fiske and Jack Heaton, two of America's victorious bobsleigh team at St. Moritz in February, 1928, in London that they were sailing Dec. 30 for New York and would compete in the United States team trials at Lake Placid, N. Y., Jan. 15-16. Fiske and Heaton organized the United States team in 1928, although this country had no run at the time and defeated the world's best on the famous slide at the Swiss resort where the 1928 winter Olympiad was held.

THREE-SPORT STAR CHOSEN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Lawrence B. Schlums '33 of Ridgewood Park, N. J., three-sport star, was elected captain yesterday of the Wesleyan University 1932 football team. Schlums, a halfback, with Capt. John A. Wells '32 of the basketball team, is the only three-letter man in college. Besides playing football, he is a forward on the basketball team and throws the javelin. He is five feet, seven inches tall and weighs about 165 pounds.

SPRINGFIELD SIGNS LYONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—Ronald "Peaches" Lyons, once the property of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, has signed a contract with the Springfield Indians and will appear against the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Saturday night. Lyons plays either wing or center. He arrived too late to oppose the Bronx Tigers last night.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Harvard 7, M. I. T. 1.

H. Smith Scores 68 In Open Golf Play

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Blazing a brilliant trail over the long and tricky Lake Merced Golf and Country Club course yesterday, Horton Smith of Springfield, Mo., posted a 68, four under par, to set the pace in the first 18 of the 36-hole qualifying test for San Francisco's second annual $7500 match play open golf championship.

The curly-haired blond youth from the Ozarks country showed the way to a formidable field of fellow professionals including the present United States open champion and two former holders of the title.

Smith was out in 36, one under par, and lopped three strokes from standard figures on the incoming nine, posting a 32.

A stroke behind the leader came Gene Sarazen, Great Neck (L. I.) star who once held the national open crown. Sarazen was out in 35 and home in 34.

Two others cracked par in the opening round. They were Frank Walsh of Chicago, with 70 and Al R. Espinosa, of Akron, Ohio, with 71.

Sid Harmon, Salt Lake City, youngster, stepped out in fast company for the first time and responded with a par 72, a figure also equaled by Willie Goggin, of San Francisco.

Grouped in the 73-stroke class were Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn; Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, present Canadian open champion and a former open crown bearer; Olin A. Dutra, Santa Monica; Ben Coltrin, Oakland; John Dewey Longworth, Oakland; Joe H. Kirkwood, Chicago; Willard Hutchinson, San Francisco; Jimmy Thomson, Colorado Springs; Frank Rodia, Seattle, and John Perelli, Feather River, Calif.

Stationed in the 74 list were George Von Elm, of Los Angeles, former United States Amateur titlist, now a "business man golfer"; Harry Cooper, New York, and A. G. Sato, San Francisco, Japanese amateur.

Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., present United States open champion, had a 75 for his first round. John Dawson, Chicago amateur, turned in a 76 along with John Golden of Norton, Conn.; Paul Runyon, White Plains, N. Y., and Ralph Guldahl of Detroit.

Players with scores of 86 or over were automatically retired from further competition. Ernest Ryall of Poland Springs, Maine, fell into this class with an 86.

On the ground and anxious to play, Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., professional Golfers' Association champion, was forced to stay on the sidelines because of a recent mishap.

Because of the huge field of 198, several late starters, caught by darkness, will finish their first rounds today, when the second 18-hole qualifying test also will be played.

PHILADELPHIA AND BRONX TIGERS WIN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
New Haven	4	2	2	23	10	10
Bronx	3	3	2	19	17	9
Springfield	3	2	4	20	28	8
Philadelphia	2	3	2	11	12	7
Providence	1	3	2	19	22	5
Boston	2	1	3	17	20	5

RESULTS DEC. 9

Bronx 3, Springfield 1.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 10—Frank Foyston's Bronx Tigers outclassed the Springfield Indians at the West Side Arena here last night, the New York team winning, 3 to 1. It was Springfield's second straight defeat at the hands of the Tigers and the first Indian setback on home ice.

Sammy McAdam put Springfield out front in the opening period, but the Tigers made the most of their combinations to register three goals in the second period. Andy Aitkenhead played goal for the Tigers in place of Forbes, and the former Springfield goalie gave a worth-while exhibition. The summary:

NEW YORK		SPRINGFIELD
Chouinard, Picketts, Sheppard	lw	
	rw	Saunders, Heller, Heard
Jenkins, Moore, Pettinger	c	
	c	Grant, Heximer, McAdam
Ossmundsen, Boucher, Whittles	rw	
	lw	Benson, Jarvis, Paul
Bourgeault, Arnott	ld	rd, Medynski, Wilson
Regan, Pringle	rd	ld, Callighen, Wilson
Aitkenhead	g	g, Moore

Score—New York 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Pettinger, Chouinard and Ossmundsen for New York; McAdam for Springfield. Assists—Arnott for New York; Wilson for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synott and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10—Through the clever shooting of Art Coulter, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated Boston in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena last night by 2 goals to 1. Coulter, a defense player until this year, tallied both goals for the Arrows, after relieving Billy Hudson at left wing. His first came after 4m. 43s. in the second period on a pass from Conny King. In the third period Coulter took an assist from Tommy Anderson to score at 4m. 49s. Midway in the final period, Paul Runge scored the lone Boston goal, "Yip" Foster and Lloyd Klein being credited with assists. It was the second straight conquest for Philadelphia. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		BOSTON
Hudson, Coulter, Kinsella	lw	
	rw	Burke, Downie, Runge
Andrews, Anderson, c	c	Jerws, Conn
Buckles, King, rw	lw	Klein, Sutherland
Pusie, Paulhus, ld	rd	Pratt, Lane
McCaffrey, Nichols, rd	ld	Foster, Lane
Murray, g	g	Jackson

Score — Philadelphia Arrows 2, Boston Cubs 1. Goals—Coulter 2 for Philadelphia; Runge for Boston. Assists—King and Anderson for Philadelphia; Foster and Klein for Boston. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR-GOAL ATTACK GIVES U. C. VICTORY

Coming from behind with a four-goal attack in the third period, the University Club sextet defeated the Boston Hockey Club six for the second successive time at the Boston Arena Wednesday night, by the score of 6 to 4. It was the second of a three-game series in the elimination tryouts for the Olympic team to be chosen from this sector.

Each team scored once in the first period, Bigelow counting for the Hockey Club and Batchelder for the University Club. Batchelder again found the net early in the second period, but goals by Smith and Morrissey put the B. H. C. out in front. Langmaid scored twice for the winners in the final period, while Fitzgerald and Curtis each had a goal. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB		BOSTON H. C.
Palmer, Anderson, lw	rw	Mahoney, Smith
Fitzgerald, Garrison, c	c	Nelson, Keough
Curtis, Sanford, rw	lw	Liddell, Thayer
Langmaid, id	rd	Bigelow
Batchelder, rd	ld	Morrissey, Dagnino
Farrell, Frazier, g	g	Crosby

Score—University Club 6, Boston Hockey Club 4. Goals—Batchelder 2, Langmaid 2, Fitzgerald and Palmer for University Club; Morrissey, Mahoney, Bigelow and Smith for Boston Hockey Club. Assists—Fitzgerald and Curtis for University Club; Keough for Boston Hockey Club. Referees—Cleary and Hughs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COACH APPOINTS ABELE

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 10 (AP)—Paul Abele '33, Johnstown right end, will be captain of the Duquesne University football team next season. Abele was selected to guide the team by Elmer Layden, coach. Heretofore the Duquesne captain was elected.

GREEN SOCCER TEAM ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 10—William E. Hitchcock Jr. '33 of Branford, Conn., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College soccer team for next season it was announced yesterday. Hitchcock plays outside forward and has been a regular for two years.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 35, Lafayette 23.
Boston 19, Brown 18.
Dartmouth 41, Providence 28.
Creighton 25, Southern California 17.
Moorhead Teachers 26, Concordia 22.
Northern C. P. E. 22, Thornton J. C. 18.
Iowa Wesleyan 38, Burlington N. R. 21.

Racquet & Tennis Wins Fifth Straight

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM STANDING

CLASS A

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Racquet & Ten C.	5	0	22	3	1.000
Harvard Club	4	0	17	3	1.000
University Club	3	1	13	7	.750
Yale Club	2	2	8	12	.800
Rockaway Hunt C.	2	3	10	15	.400
Montclair Ath C.	1	3	5	15	.250
Nassau Ctry C.	0	4	5	15	.000
Princeton Club	0	4	5	15	.000

CLASS C, GROUP ONE

Montclair Ath C.	3	0	15	0	1.000
Heights Casino	3	0	12	3	1.000
Downtown Ath C.	3	1	14	6	.750
Englewood Field C	1	2	5	10	.333
Plainfield Ctry C.	1	3	7	13	.250
Staten Island C.	1	3	5	15	.250
Park Ave Sq C.	0	3	4	11	.000

CLASS C, GROUP TWO

Harvard Club	3	0	13	2	1.000
Princeton Club	3	1	15	5	.750
Yale Club	3	1	12	8	.750
Racquet & Ten C	2	2	6	14	.500
University Club	2	2	8	12	.500
Rockaway Hunt C.	1	2	8	7	.333
Nassau Ctry C.	0	3	5	10	.000
Union League C.	0	3	3	12	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Racquet & Tennis Club, with W. Jay Iselin moved up to No. 1 position by reason of his brilliant play in the Gold Racquets tourney, scored a clean sweep victory over Nassau Country Club yesterday in the metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship, on the reconstructed courts of the winner, which are now regulation, both in length and width. Iselin halted the career of Elliott Pratt, who has been winning consistently from other No. 1 men, after a four-game match.

In the other scheduled Class A match, Rockaway Hunting Club defeated Montclair Athletic Club, 3 to 2, with W. E. Coyle Jr. winning the leading match for Montclair over D. Lee Norris, who moved up to No. 1 for Rockaway, in the absence of W. Palmer Dixon.

The weekly matches in the Class C team championships, in the New York and New Jersey groups, were all played, and Montclair Athletic Club and Heights Casino continued to be tied in Group One, while Harvard Club is the only undefeated team in the second group, by virtue of a 3-to-2 victory of the Yale Club over Princeton Club, which had been tied for the lead before the round. The Class A summaries:

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 3, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 2

W. E. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated D. Lee Norris, Rockaway, 15—10, 15—5, 18—15.
E. M. Jonklaas, Rockaway, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—8, 15—10, 15—7.
H. S. Knimin Jr., Rockaway, defeated Conway Hoffman, Montclair, 17—18, 15—10, 18—16, 15—11.
W. W. Cole, Montclair, defeated J. H. Harper Jr., Rockaway, 10—15, 11—15, 15—5, 15—10, 15—13.
W. S. Davis, Rockaway, defeated D. Weller, Montclair, 14—18, 8—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—13.

RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 5, NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 0

W. J. Iselin, Racquet, defeated Elliott Pratt, Nassau, 11—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—12.
H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet, defeated H. T. Dickinson, Nassau, 15—16, 16—15, 15—8, 15—5.
G. D. Debevoise, Racquet, defeated E. L. Maxwell, Nassau, 15—11, 15—8, 17—14.
P. R. Pease, Racquet, defeated V. H. Cartmell, Nassau, 15—12, 8—15, 15—5, 7—15, 15—8.
L. S. Haskins Jr., Racquet, defeated Richard Peabody, Nassau, 15—12, 8—15, 13—18, 15—13, 15—10.

FOUR GAMES BOOKED FOR EASTERN SIXES

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dates for competition among eastern hockey teams for the right to represent the United States in the winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid Feb. 4 to 13 were announced yesterday.

The winner of the eastern play will meet the winner of a western elimination tournament to determine the Olympic representative. The final game will take place either here or in Boston, in January.

Four games have been scheduled in the eastern play in which five teams, among them the Yale and Princeton varsities, have been entered. The schedule:

Dec. 17 — Metropolitan All-Stars vs. Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.; winner vs. Adirondacks, New York, Dec. 20; winner vs. Boston, at New York, Dec. 28; winner vs. Yale, at New Haven, Jan. 13.

LEDBETTER LEADS IN SCORING

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 10 (AP)—Homer C. Ledbetter, University of Arkansas fullback, whose team did not win a Conference game, led the Southwest Conference in scoring this season. The Razorbacks were at the bottom of the Conference scoring list with 82 points and Ledbetter accounted for 48 with eight touchdowns. His best day was against University of Chicago, when he went across the Maroon goal line twice to help his team to a 13-to-13 tie.

PINEHURST GOLF POSTPONED

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 10 (AP)—Due to unfavorable weather, semifinal matches in the Pinehurst Country Club's annual fall tournament for women members were postponed. Miss Helen Waring of New York is paired with Mrs. Richard Clemson, Middleton, N. Y., and Mrs. John D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., with Mrs. E. P. Merwin of New York.

QUARTERBACK NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—Charles Colin '33 of Granite City, who played the regular quarterback position on the Illinois College football team this past season, has been elected captain for 1932. Cornelius Meeker of Jacksonville was awarded the trophy for being the most valuable player for 1931.

MORE PLAYER SALES VOICED

Baseball Market Still Wide Open—Joint Meeting Begins Today

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—The baseball player market still was wide open today as the major leagues met jointly to discuss common problems. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, was reported to have something pointed to say as he presided over the joint meeting. His theme was expected to concern the option rule.

The sacrifice fly rule and the reduction of the player limit were certain to be thoroughly discussed. It was reliably reported that no change in the sacrifice rule would be made, and a reduction of the player limit from 25 to 21 men was considered hardly likely.

Other trades were being rumored. Cincinnati offered Joe Stripp and Pitcher Larry Benton to Brooklyn for Dazzy Vance, Ernie Lombardi, Ike Boone and Johnny Frederick, and Detroit was after Joe Judge and hoped to get him today.

Several clubs, chiefly Cleveland, were after Ralph Kress of the St. Louis Browns, but none appeared to have enough trading material for a deal. The New York Yankees want another good pitcher and were willing to include Infielder Tony Lazzeri in a trade. Cleveland apparently had given up hope of using First Baseman Eddie Morgan as a trading lure.

Leagues yesterday voted to continue with the same type of baseball as last season. The National League voted down a proposal to reëstablish the practice of naming a most valuable player each year, and acted negatively on the question of numbering players. The elder circuit also voted to reduce the batting practice period of the visiting team from 30 to 20 minutes.

VOTE TO DROP TEXAS RELAYS

AUSTIN, Texas., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Athletic Council of the University of Texas voted yesterday to eliminate the Texas relays next spring on account of the Olympics on the Pacific coast.

YALE RETAINS COACH M. A. STEVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10—The Yale varsity football coaching staff, consisting of Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, head coach, and Adam Walsh and Charles A. Comerford, will be retained according to an announcement made last night by the Yale University Athletic Association.

Capt. Albert J. Booth Jr. '32S of the 1931 eleven, will be invited to fill the position left vacant on the junior varsity staff by Francis T. Vincent, who will probably be coach at Trinity College next year.

C. S. Osbourn, for the past 10 years coach of the freshman team, has been granted a year's leave of absence. Reginald D. Root will take the leadership of the freshman group in the fall of 1932. The following is the list of appointments:

Varsity—Marvin A. Stevens, Adam Walsh, Charles A. Comerford.
Junior Varsity—R. W. Pond, Stanley Gill, F. L. Marting and A. J. Booth Jr.
Freshman—R. D. Root, Paul O'Connor, Stewart P. Scott and Robert A. Hall.

CAPTAIN AND MANAGER PICKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 10—Capt. Roscoe S. Parker, army officer and coach of the Norwich University rifle team, announced yesterday the election of Bruce W. Caron '33 of Barton as captain for next year. Kenneth C. Elliott '33 of Bristol was chosen manager of the rifle team.

LEE RESIGNS AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10 (AP)—Resignation of Jay L. (Biff) Lee as football coach of the University of Buffalo was announced yesterday. Lee declined to give his reasons for resigning. Lee, a former roommate and close friend of the late Knute Rockne, came to Buffalo three years ago.

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ENGLAND WINS FROM SPAIN 7-1

Soccer Football Test Is Played in London Before 60,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10—A fully representative English eleven played elegant and languid soccer against the pick of Spain's footballers at the Arsenal Club's Ground here yesterday before a large midweek crowd of 60,000 spectators and, winning 7 goals to 1, did something to restore England's shaken prestige abroad in this particular sport.

The match was held to be one of exceptional significance because on May 15, 1929, Spain heralded a new era in international football by beating England at Madrid. No continental country had ever done such a thing before and France has done so since and these reverses, coupled with the overthrow of the Scottish national side by Austria and Italy, led to the belief the time has now come when continental sides could visit England with the season therein at full swing and reasonably expect to hold their own with professionals at the top of their form. Yesterday's match provided the first instance of this opinion being tested and reflecting upon the way this one-sided encounter ended, one feels doubtful whether the obvious conclusion should be immediately accepted, for the form of the Spaniards was extremely disappointing to all who had read of their accomplishments.

Spain has played altogether 37 international matches (against Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and won 26 of them—presumably by far better football than the visitors showed yesterday. At any rate, unless the Spanish side that beat England by the odd goal in seven gave a brighter display, it would seem that climatic conditions and the fact that the Englishmen had a heavy season's work just behind them must have been largely responsible for that result.

Here, on a typical dull English winter afternoon, with a holding turf and a far-from-lively ball, the Spaniards were quite unable to realize their potentialities, and from the first kick to the last were definitely and completely outclassed. They had two quick goals scored against them before they could settle down, and thereafter they had no sparkle.

The forecasts of what they were likely to do were hopelessly astray. Their lightning speed of foot, their unorthodox brilliance and prodigious shooting power—about which so much has been written in the newspapers during the past week—were not in evidence and the Spaniards found themselves completely baffled by the procession of England's combined play. The home team gave a charming exhibition of "slow motion" football and seemed to have the time to pause, look and listen before developing an attack. This was due partly to the failure of the visitors to position themselves properly and tackle the recipient of a pass before he had the ball under control and partly to the excellent understanding between the English halfbacks and forwards in constructive attacks.

Back passing from forwards to halfbacks seemed specially to perplex the Spaniards and it was no uncommon thing for the ball to be tapped gently foot to foot by five or six Englishmen without any member of the opposition coming within reach of it. In short, England's professionals played like masters giving a lesson in the game and the Spaniards were on the defensive at least 80 minutes out of 90 and will no doubt agree it was all very pretty to watch. The summary:

ENGLAND		SPAIN
Rimmer, lw		rw, Fort
Johnson, il		ir, Amador
Dean, c		c, Villalta
Smith, ir		il, Marrero
Crooks, rw		lw, Paredes
Campbell, ihb		rhb, Uriarte
Gee, chb		chb, Hernandorea
Strange, rhb		lhb, Arruti
Blenkinsop, lb		rb, Zubiarre
Cooper, rb		lb, Lopez
Hibbs, g		g, Martinez

Score—England 7, Spain 1. Scorers—Crooks 2, Johnson 2, Smith 2, Dean for England; Paredes for Spain. Referee—P. J. Dauwen, Germany. Linesmen—A. Carcer, Spain; S. P. Rous, England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CRIMSON SIX OPENS WITH VICTORY, 7-1

Intercollegiate hockey got under way in the East Wednesday night when the Harvard University sextet met and defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the score of 7 to 1, at the Boston Garden. It was the first game for both teams and combination play was somewhat ragged.

The Crimson six had by far the better of the play and it was apparent from the opening whistle that the game would be one-sided. Wood and Crosby registered two goals each for Harvard, with the others going to Saltonstall, Baldwin and Beale.

Only once could M. I. T. get through the Crimson defense and score, in the second period when Hrones converted Thompson's pass. The summary:

HARVARD		M. I. T.
Everett, Hasler, Baldwin, lw		
	rw, Fahey, Thompson, Finnerty	
Wood, Beale, Putnam, c		
	c, Cochrane, Hrones, Eagan	
Cunningham, Pell, Saltonstall, rw		
	lw, Regan, Silverman, Johnson	
Crosby, Martin, ld	rd, Hayes, Marvin	
McGregor, Gleason, rd	ld, Peterson	
deGive, Hale, C. Ware, g		
	g, Whiston, Milliken	

Score—Harvard 7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1. Goals—Crosby 2, Wood 2, Saltonstall, Baldwin and Beale for Harvard; Hrones for M. I. T. Assists—Pell 2, Putnam 2, Saltonstall for Harvard; Thompson for M. I. T. Referees—Morrissey and Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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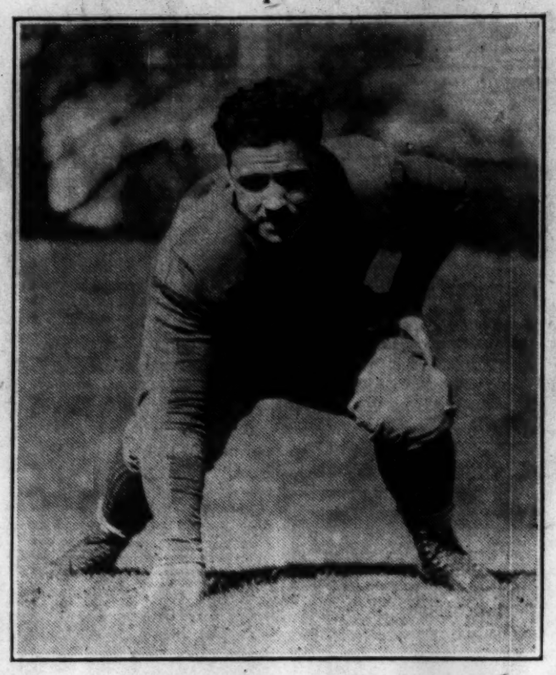

CAPT. CLARENCE L. MUNN '32
University of Minnesota Football Team.

Northwestern, Michigan And Purdue Lead 'Big Ten' Team

ALL-INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE 1931 FOOTBALL TEAM

Position	Player	College
Left end	I. B. Williamson '33	Michigan
Left tackle	J. D. Marvil '32	Northwestern
Left guard	C. L. Munn '32	Minnesota
Center	C. L. Miller '32	Purdue
Right guard	J. T. Zeller '32	Indiana
Right tackle	J. H. Riley '32	Northwestern
Right end	Paul Moss '33	Purdue
Quarterback	C. F. Cramer '34	Ohio State
Left halfback	E. J. Rentner '33	Northwestern
Right halfback	W. E. McGuire '33	Wisconsin
Fullback	W. E. Hewitt '32	Michigan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Three teams which tied for the football title dominate the all-star selection of the Intercollegiate Conference. Northwestern University, which had the title earned during the regular season, is awarded three places. Purdue University, which defeated the Wildcats in the post-season charity game and tied up the crown claims, is given two places, and University of Michigan, which shares the team laurels gets two places. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio State place one each.

Northwestern's fine record was due in large part to as worthy a pair of tackles as the "Big Ten" has seen in many years. Not only did they stand out as a pair; but as individuals they outrank other individual tackles in popular fancy. They are J. D. Marvil '32 and J. H. Riley '32, big, heavy, rangy and aggressive players, able to open offensive holes against all but the most stubborn opposition. On defense there veterans were hard to fool, and power attacks directed at them seldom gained. There were other good tackles, but they did not draw so much attention. Mention is made of H. J. Auer '32 at Michigan, R. J. Haubrich '33 and W. N. Bell '32 at Ohio State, H. F. Smith '32 at Wisconsin and W. H. Rehm '33 at Indiana.

There were many more candidates for recognition at guard than at tackle. This usually most inconspicuous position was made outstanding by C. L. Munn '32 at Minnesota and J. T. Zeller '32 at Indiana. Munn was not only brilliant as a guard, but he did his team's punting and held his own with the best in the Conference. He also plunged with the ball for good yardage, and thus became the rare specimen of a triple-threat guard. In addition, he was an enthusiastic leader, spurring his mates by word and example. When a rival runner got away for a long gain, Munn either brought him down or was the last man to give up the chase. Zeller was another all-around guard, notable not only for the skill and vigor with which he performed the tasks of his position, but also as a nucleus of enthusiasm that fired the entire team. Indiana put up some of the best defensive battles of the season, and Zeller was the keystone of this defense. Other fine guards were S. J. Horwitz '32 of Chicago, G. S. Kabat '33 at Wisconsin, J. T. Gailus '31 at Ohio State, Sam Voinoff '32 and J. H. Letsinger '33 at Purdue, and P. E. Engebretsen '32 and J. R. Evans '32 at Northwestern.

Center Goes to Purdue

Purdue had by far the most spectacularly brilliant center, C. L. Miller '32, a player of great emotional drive and superb mechanical efficiency. He sealed the middle of the Purdue line against the great pile-driving of Northwestern, and all season broke through to smear plays behind the line of scrimmage, at other times being discovered among the secondary defensive backs breaking up or intercepting passes. Michigan had a fine center in M. D. Morrison '32, who might be a second choice, and others were R. S. Smith '33 at Ohio State, K. W. Kruger '33 at Wisconsin, and Lloyd Stein '32 at Minnesota. K. I. Parsons '33 at Chicago and Paul MacDonald '33 at Northwestern also were of real value to their teams.

There seems to be no argument about putting Paul Moss '33 of Purdue at one end position. Moss was one of the finest all-round wingmen of several seasons, both in catching passes, defending against sweeps and bringing down punt receivers. He was also a long-distance punter, accurate and reliable. At the other end is placed I. B. Williamson '33 of Michigan, although his mate, F. L. Petoskey '34 was almost as good. Northwestern offered R. J. Fencl '33, not only a fine pass catcher and ball runner, but an enthusiastic blocker and a keen defensive player. Allen Teeter '32 at Minnesota was good, and W. B. Dickey '33 at Indiana developed late into a real star, especially at intercepting passes. Indiana had another end, Fitzhugh Lyons '34, who was brilliant at catching passes at times. F. F. Frink '32 at Illinois received some mention, as did also Bernard Wein '32 at Chicago.

By far the most spectacular quarterback of the season was C. F. Cramer '34, the only sophomore to win all-star recognition. Cramer at times seemed to be the whole team in himself, sweeping, plunging, punting, pass throwing and receiving, and above all handling the strategy of the attack in a masterly manner. Two other sophomores ranked high as quarterback, P. F. Pardonner '34 of Purdue, who was also one of the league's best after-point kickers, and G. D. Potter '34 of Northwestern. H. L. Newman '33, who attracted attention last year as a pass-throwing quarterback, faded somewhat. M. R. Hudson '32 was another fine Michigan quarterback, but he was hard to place, as he played also at halfback and fullback. V. P. Dauer '32 was good at Indiana, as was J. P. Somers '32 at Minnesota, and Chicago looked best when either Peter Zimmer '34 or R. G. Wallace Jr. '34 directed the strategy.

Hewitt at Fullback

Probably the most room for argument is found at the fullback post. Here W. E. Hewitt '32 is installed. There seemed to be some disposition to make room for him at halfback, but an examination of the season's lineups shows he played end in three games and fullback in six, and never halfback. At any rate, his offensive accomplishments were of such caliber that he must be put on the first team somewhere. On this selection Hewitt crowds out J. A. Manders '33 of Minnesota. Manders was without doubt one of the most valuable plungers in the conference, but that was about all he did, and he plunged straight ahead, when a little flexibility in his course might have resulted in greater gains. Hewitt was as brilliant in twisting, darting open-field work as he was in the short power drives, and that made him a greater player. Hardihood and power characterized the work of R. J. Horstman '33 at Purdue, O. M. Sansen '32 at Iowa, and J. B. Schneller '33 at Wisconsin.

Two fullbacks claimed punting honors. They were O. M. Olson '34 at Northwestern and R. I. Jones '34 at Indiana. Both plunged and passed with great skill; but their punting functions overshadowed their value in the other tasks. With these and Munn at Minnesota, Moss at Purdue, and several others, the the punting in general reached a higher standard of performance than any seen in recent years.

R. E. Russell '32, Northwestern, who won not only all-conference but all-America selection at full back last year, did not get into enough games this season to justify placing again.

There were many fine halfbacks and E. J. Rentner '33 of Northwestern was generally acclaimed one of the best seen in the Big Ten since H. E. Grange at Illinois. Rentner was fast and shifty and powerful, and, when given the proper blocking, got away for many long touchdown runs. He was best in spread slashes off tackle, and he was brilliant in intercepting forward passes.

The other post goes to W. E. McGuire '33, who was occasionally a most brilliant all-around star of Wisconsin. G. I. Berry '33 at Illinois might have accomplished much on a stronger team, as he was an exceptionally shifty runner. J. Y. Sullivan at Northwestern showed promise. J. C. Purvis '32 of Purdue capped a notable career by dashing for the title-tying touchdown against Northwestern. F. J. Hecker '32 of Purdue attracted attention by pass throwing and long runs. Other prominent halfbacks were Vinson Sahlin '34 at Chicago, Eugene Opasik '33 and J. L. Babb '32 at Indiana, R. A. Rebholz '33 at Wisconsin, R. F. Hickman '33 at Iowa and W. M. Carroll '33 at Ohio State.

SOUTH AFRICANS WIN AT LIVERPOOL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. Dec. 10—The South African Rugby footballers playing the nineteenth engagement of their British tour yesterday easily defeated the combined Lancashire-Cheshire side here by 20 points (two goals, one dropped goal, two tries) to nine (three tries).

The "Springboks" yesterday had only three of the men who on Saturday gained a remarkable victory over Wales, and during the closing stages of the game they were compelled to play three men short, but their greater experience and fine physical condition carried them safely through.

STUTZ SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Retail sales made by Stutz Motor Car Company of America at New York Automobile Salon were the largest ever made by the company at this annual show, having total dollar value of $48,825, compared with approximately $12,000 at the 1930 salon.

NEW YORK A. C. EVEN WITH COLUMBIA U. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
New York A. C.	5	0	23	2	1.000
Columbia U. C.	5	0	22	3	1.000
Crescent Ath. C.	3	2	17	8	.600
Princeton Club	3	2	11	14	.600
Yale Club	1	4	8	17	.200
Harvard Club	1	4	6	19	.200
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	6	3	27	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—New York Athletic Club won its way once more to even terms with Columbia University Club on the eve of their match to end the first half of the Metropolitan squash tennis team championship next week, by defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the Mercury Foot courts, 5 to 0, yesterday afternoon. The unbeaten leaders will meet next Wednesday to settle the lead. Columbia University Club had a bye.

The other winners of the day were Princeton Club, which defeated Yale Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the winner, and Crescent Athletic club, which won all five matches from Harvard Club on the Harvard Club courts. The winners are now tied for third place with losses to the leaders only. They are also scheduled to meet next week. The summaries:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Sixth Round

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity, 18—15, 15—12.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated S. B. Handorf, Fraternity, 15—3, 4—15, 15—4.
F. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated S. R. Greene, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—4.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—12, 15—9.
Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—6.

PRINCETON CLUB 3, YALE CLUB 2

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 15—10, 11—15, 15—6.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale, 4—15, 18—16, 15—11.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 5—15, 15—9, 18—14.
R. J. Larner, Yale, defeated John C. Neely, Princeton, 7—15, 15—12, 15—9.
C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale, 15—8, 11—15, 15—11.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 0

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 9—15, 15—12, 15—3.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—7, 18—14.
Frank C. Hart, Crescent, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard, 11—15, 15—8, 15—4.
E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—8, 15—11.
A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—8, 18—15.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 145

DUNCAN B. MUNRO
Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League in the 1924-25 season. He was born Jan. 19, 1901, at Moray, Scotland. He is a lefthand shot, is 5ft. 8in. in height, weighs 190 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1918-20—University of Toronto Schools, juniors
1920-24—Toronto Granites, Ontario Hockey Association
1924-28—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League
1928-29—Out of hockey
1929-31—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League

RYAN CRUSADER CAPTAIN

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—James C. Ryan '33 of Brookline, Holy Cross right tackle, was unanimously elected captain of the 1932 Crusader football team at a meeting of the letter men yesterday. Ryan, who is 21 years old, stands six feet, two inches and weighs 190 pounds, prepared at Brookline High and at St. John's Prep in Danvers. He served as a utility lineman in 1930, but was regular right tackle this season and his play was outstanding in the Harvard and Boston College games.

Mexican Signposts To Read in Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—American tourists who motor to Monterrey on the paved highway from Laredo, Texas, will have to study Spanish if they wish to understand the signs along the road, for orders have been issued to remove all signs in English.

These orders, issued by the National Highway Commission, are in line with Mexico's general "nationalization" campaign, now at its height. Until now, many advertisers, eager to attract the attention of American motorists, were posting announcements in English, and road directions in places were posted in both English and Spanish.

The National Highway Commission is cultivating shade trees, to be planted along the highway early in 1932.

500 COTS FOR HOMELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Five hundred additional homeless men were given a place to sleep at the Midnight Mission recently when a new dormitory was opened at 222 Boyd Street. The building was furnished with cots and blankets donated from several sources.

More than half a million motorists have "Winter-Proofed" their cars

SEVEN WEEKS AGO, Socony—leader in servicing and satisfying the motorists of New York and New England—introduced Winter-proof Service, a brand-new 7-Point Service to make winter driving safer, more pleasant, less expensive.

Today, more than half a million motorists in New York and New England have had their cars Winter-proofed and are confidently ready for winter and its savage, freezing temperatures.

You owe it to your pocketbook, to your car's winter protection, and to your own driving comfort, to treat your car to this new and remarkable Winter-proof Service. Socony dealers, garages, or Service Stations displaying the sign below, can do the job.

WINTER-PROOF YOUR CAR with SOCONY 7 POINT SERVICE

What the NEW Socony 7-Point Service is and how it Winter-proofs your car

1. Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner—Before using anti-freeze, use Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner to remove rust and scale from the cooling system. It's WINTER-PROOF.

2. Socony Upperlub Oil—Four ounces of prevention against WEAR—NOISE—CARBON and STICKY VALVES. It's WINTER-PROOF.

3. Socony Winter Gear Lubricants—For easy gear shifting in cold weather, use Socony's new line of Winter-proof lubricants.

4. Socony Quick-starting Gasolines—Socony Special plus Ethyl, best premium gasoline: or Banner, best popular-priced gasoline. Both are WINTER-PROOF.

5. Socony De-waxed Motor Oil—A completely de-waxed motor oil! Lubricates instantly—in freezing weather! It's WINTER-PROOF.

6. Socony Lubrication—To withstand the brunt of winter, your car must be lubricated *correctly* at every point. The Socony man doesn't miss—doesn't guess!

7. Anti-freeze Protection—And don't forget, the winter preparation of your car is not complete without anti-freeze. Your Socony man supplies this protection.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Profile Portrait

A Tale of Eighteenth Century England

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

TOM LAWRENCE brushed and scraped disconsolately at one of the muddy boots that lay heaped beside him on the tavern doorstep. Not that Tom minded the work. He was used to cleaning boots. What troubled Tom just then was that those of the Lord who had stopped with them the night before were not among them.

Remorse clouded the boy's thought whenever he thought of the lord and lady. How gracious the lord had been, how beautiful the lady and he, Tom, how very stupid! No wonder his father, the keeper of the inn, had been disturbed at him.

The distressing scenes of the night before moved in the boy's thought.

Yesterday he had stood in the drizzle at the tavern doorway watching four sturdy horses strain in the harness of the "Bath to London" coach, as huo-deep in the mire the wheels resisted their struggles to gain the graveled courtyard before the inn.

When finally they had succeeded in pulling the mud-weighted carriage beneath "The Black Bear" sign, Tom had scrambled atop to unload the luggage. From his perch he had watched his genial father bustle about greeting weary and dirt-bespattered guests.

"A hard journey, I surmise. Never have we had such weather this time of year." His father's lace cuffs had riffled as he had rubbed his hands in eager hospitality. Then handing Tom the inn keys,

"Kindle the fire in the lady's chamber, Tom!"

Tom had scurried to do his bidding. The extraordinary bustle in the courtyard, the light in his father's eyes, the smart bag equipment told him these were no ordinary guests.

The Little Inn at Devizes

Indeed to the little inn at Devizes, no guests were ordinary. There were many such inns along the London and Bath road. Rivalry ran a close race among them.

Tom knew all this, for did his father not depend on him as competitive attraction? Each guest heard Tom recite long passages from Milton or from Collins. Better still, and more to Tom's happiness, many sat for portraits before the boy's bright eyes and skillful fingers. It was always a proud joy to Tom to lay a charcoaled image in the hand of his father's guests, see their eyes, hear their exclamations. Of all his brothers and sisters Tom knew that his father counted most on the part he took in the work of the inn.

Tom's heart beat happily, then dropped as he again remembered—

He had run to light the fire. Ah, yes, these had been exceptional guests. "Lord and Lady Kenyon," his father had spoken to Nicholas in the inn kitchen. Old Nicholas had known by the lady's dainty garments and pretty ways. And Tom knew. Was not his own mother a gentlewoman? Had she not shown him the feathered fan, the yellowed collar of lace with its clasp of ivory —souvenirs of her younger life in father's vicarage? The dear mother too, had pretty ways like the lady guest. Even though her clothes were somewhat shabby.

Tom stood dreaming, but there had been little time for dreaming. Voices on the stairway, the tap of dainty boots, and Tom's quick descent to the kitchen to help old Nicholas with the dinner vegetables, for,

"Fine feathers takes fine fixin's," Old Nicholas had spoken.

That evening, after the dinner things were cleared away, Tom had entered the long, firelighted hall tiptoe to take his place at the hearthside and listen to the talk among the tavern's guests. The thing had happened then.

"Is this the lad who makes our portraits?" the kind hand of the lord had run over Tom's chestnut hair.

The buckles on the father's trousers had flashed as he stepped to take Tom's hand.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is my son. Will you have him recite from the poets or make your portraits?"

Lady Kenyon Chooses

Tom had feared their choice might be the poets, but Lady Kenyon had clasped white-fingered hands against the laces in her bodice to smile at Tom.

"I choose my portrait."

Tom had stepped to get his charcoals while his father had beamed with content. The room had been silent as the boy had begun the outline strokes, but had soon buzzed again with voices.

Tom heard none of them, however. In the world of lines and curves and shadows his thought moved with his charcoal. Moved only to awaken when with scanning eye he compared his lines with the face of Lady Kenyon. When,

"'Tis done," he had spoken and held his drawing up, chairs had scraped as the group gathered around Tom perched under the light upon the long inn table.

Lord Kenyon had bent close and appraised the sketch under his eyeglass.

"Fair enough," he had pronounced it; then turning to Tom's father, "Your son should study, sir."

"There is yet time," the father had smiled into the fire.

"And now, mine, my lad," Lord Kenyon had requested, "if thou art not weary."

Tom's laugh had rung through the big room. As if he could have grown weary! His fingers were soon busy again. The hum of voices, the talking fire, the evening itself had run on to the finishing of the second portrait.

Lady Kenyon had been first to reach his side this time,

"Splendid!" she had exclaimed. "But, you drew my lord's front face and mine in profile. Why?"

Then, Tom swept away with the happiness of the evening's success, forgetting that his father's guests had not read Dr. Vinci's treatise on painting where the master tells how every face is "crooked," has two distinct sides to any artist, although each might be beautiful. Forgetting all this, Tom had answered the lady, far too quickly, for too frankly.

"I drew thy profile, madame, because thy profile is best. Thy front face is crooked."

Tom stirred uneasily now among the boots as he thought of it. How had he ever come to speak those words that sounded the discourtesy he had not meant? How had he come to say "crooked" instead of "different"? How words had betrayed him!

Poor Tom! Were he to live a hundred years never would he forget the moments that had followed. Startled surprise in the blue eyes of Lady Kenyon. The flush of embarrassment matching the fire of disapproval in his father's eyes.

Years of silence with only the fire's crackle to break it, a stifled try at apology where words only seemed to make things worse. Then Tom had walked the miles to the stair doorway and crept up to his mother's room.

Pushing open the door, he had seen the startled look in the mother's eyes as she asked,

"What is the trouble, Tom, lad?"

The story had poured out.

"Thou saidst to the lady that her face was crooked? Why Tom!"

Then he had sobbed forth,

"It is the truth! It is true of us all!"

His mother's hand had smoothed his hair.

"Then there is no harm done. The truth harms no one. I shall talk with thy father. But thy words were poorly chosen."

There had been little sleep for the boy that night.

The Departure

With morning the storm had broken. In spite of the warm sun, winter had remained in Tom's heart as he watched the coach depart with the Lord and Lady Kenyon tucked against its cushions. Had the lady waved as the horses started under the crack of the driver's whip? Tom could not tell.

With the coach's going dreams had seemed to vanish. Thanks to his mother's interceding, the affair was dropped. Days dragged by—a series of errands and bootcleanings with now and then a portrait.

As summer wore on, guests became fewer and poorer and the old sign of the Black Bear creaked on one hinge, answering the tiny flame sputtering on the hearth.

"It is my fault," Tom said one day to his mother. In his unhappy imagining, it seemed to the boy that reports of his discourtesy must have been trumpeted down the London highroad bringing this lack of trade. This he did know. There would be no study that winter. His mother had told him the morning his last piece of charcoal had splintered into bits.

An afternoon later Tom was sitting in an old cart by the stable mending harness, when the approaching coach rumbled down the road. Tom did not rise, however.

"They all go to the White Lion, of late," he thought.

But the boy was mistaken. A flurry of September dust and yellow wheels drew into the courtyard and their driver tugged at the door haidles.

A small man from London, Tom could tell by the dress, stepped out.

Instantly the boy was on his feet and running to take the luggage.

"Is this the Black Bear?" Tom hesitated. Had the man made a mistake, after all?

But the voice spoke on,

"Is Lawrence the innmaster here?"

"Yes, sir." To Tom's surprise the man waved for his luggage.

"Here, Tom," the driver called.

The man turned,

"Are you the boy who draws portraits?" Tom felt bright eyes surveying him. Whoever was this man?

"Yes, sir, I am, sir," Tom faltered.

Noise of dinner preparation ceased as Tom led his guest into the long hall of the inn and his father stepped to greet them.

It always seemed to Tom afterward that the room walked about him when the gentleman spoke to his father.

"Mr. Lawrence, I am Lord Pembroke of Wilton. I come through the interest of friends, the Lord and Lady Kenyon. They stopped with you some months ago," He bowed in courtesy to Tom's mother, joining them. "In April, if you remember."

Tom's face crimsoned. As if he could ever forget.

But the voice went on pleasantly, "I am interested in your boy." He placed a gloved hand on Tom's shoulder. "I have galleries at Wilton and come asking that you let the lad study there this winter."

"Study!" Tom's eyes sought his father's eagerly. What was his father thinking? If he, Tom, went the little attraction that the Black Bear offered would be gone. Poor father and yes poor mother!

Tom's lips found words and spoke them.

"Thank you, sir, but—my father needs me—here at the inn, besides, I spoke unkindly to the lady."

"So the lady told me," laughed Lord Pembroke, "That was what brought me here." He turned to Tom's father, "The boy's unusual observation and study. Few people know that—" he laughed down upon Tom, "that we all have crooked faces."

Like a dream, the days that followed. Lord Pembroke moving the family to his own inn at Bath, Tom's father to be its master; his mother among her own people again; and Tom—Tom with new portraits to draw—recognition that brought invitations to study in new galleries and noised his name about the art circles.

Truly Tom had learned from all this. Learned that, as his mother had stated on that unhappy night in the old tavern months ago, that night of misunderstandings and understandings, "The truth harms no one."

Truly her words held wisdom.

Diamond Puzzle

Across—1. A consonant. 2. A sailor. 3. Respectful regard. 4. For hats. 5. Faint-hearted. 6. A tin container of food. 7. A consonant.

Down—1. A consonant. 2. Head covering. 3. We can get this at a soda fountain. 4. He throws sand in children's eyes at bedtime. 5. A bird we love to see and hear in the spring. 6. Measure of length. 7. A consonant.

The Adventures of Waddles

AT TIMES OLD WINTER'S CONDUCT RANKS WITH THOSE THAT PLAY ALL SORTS OF PRANKS.
WE WAKE TO SEE A WHITENED LAWN; THEN LO! BY NIGHT THE SNOW IS GONE.
NEXT SUNNY DAYS COME TO A CLOSE WITH A FIERCE BLIZZARD. HOW IT BLOWS!
BUT LET THIS SLOGAN END MY VERSE: WHAT SEEMS SEVERE COULD STILL BE WORSE.

Her First Recital

SIX-YEAR-OLD RUTH SLENCZYNSKI DELIGHTS BERLIN Wide World

Six-Year-Old Ruth Slenczynski of Berkeley, Calif., Recently Gave Her First Public Recital in Berlin, Ger., Where She Amazed a Huge Gathering With Her Almost Unbelievable Performance of Numerous and Exacting Compositions of Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Scarlatti, and Chopin. The Audience Was Reluctant to Leave the Hall After a Two-Hour Program, and Insisted on Encores. Ruth Was Born in California, and Has Lived in Berlin for Nearly a Year.

An Army of Peace

The Service Civile International Fights Disaster and Discouragement

THE Service Civile International is a brave little army that goes steady forward welding the bonds of its adventurous comradeship. Like any regular army it tests endurance to the uttermost, demands high courage, and appeals to that love of adventure which has been the wellspring of great deeds all down the ages. It challenges its recruits to do and to dare, and what is far harder, to encounter and endure monotony. The difference between it and an army for war is that when it has fought its battles there are no dead, no wounded, no bereaved to mar its victories; the retreat of this army always leaves some part of the earth's surface better and not worse for its having passed.

This group of voluntary workers began to form 11 years ago in a region where war had done its worst, round about Verdun. "Reconstruction" was its watchword then. Germans worked in it, side by side with former "enemies," to repair in some small part the ravages their shells had wrought.

Every year since then the volunteers have gone forth to create order and well-being where calamity had laid her hand. They have cleared away the wreckage left by landslide and avalanche; they have rebuilt villages. Their biggest victory was in 1929, in the Republic of Lichtenstein. Here an attack of seven months' duration was made on the havoc left by the rising of the Rhine. The army that year was 700 strong.

Some months later floods swept over big regions in the south of France. One village, Lagarde, which was practically swept away, became the charge of the volunteers. Two hundred and fifty young men and women joined up to put Lagarde again on its feet.

The Battle of Brynmawr

All those were hard fights, but they were against a visible enemy. The Battle of Brynmawr, in Wales, which took place this year, was harder still, because it was against an invisible foe, depression. Unemployment hit Brynmawr early and it hit it hard. There are men there, skilled coal miners, who have been out of work for nine years. Discouragement had set in. The Army of Peace went to Brynmawr with a smile, took picks and shovels in hand and said, "Come on, let's DO something; it's better than sitting around. Let's pitch in and make this town good to look at."

Untidiness, born of discouragement, breeds new discouragement. Brynmawr was untidy. Its worst feature was a great, ugly pit-tip, the black refuse dump of a worked-out coal mine. Together the citizens, who had no jobs, and the Army of Peace went to work to dig and blast and plant and mix concrete. And in three months they had made a park, a wading pool, and a swimming bath in the middle of the park. Now the volunteers from many lands have gone to school, to college, and to work, but the Brynmawrians are still at it, finishing off the odds and ends, and color-washing the houses around the park in orange and yellows and creams. People no longer want to leave Brynmawr because it is an ugly, derelict old mining town; the young people who went to London to find work are now glad to come back for their holidays. Brynmawr is beautifully situated in the hills, the air is excellent, there are lovely walks; though its day is done as a coal center there is no reason why it should not hold its head up as a pleasant residential town, dependent on local products and small industries.

The Army of Peace is a motley crowd, genuinely international; one boy came from north of the Arctic Circle, one from the Caucasus, one girl was from New York. Many spoke no English, but they hoped to learn. They ranged in age from a boy of 16 to a man of 64.

This army is sheltered and fed, but it gives its services free, and each one pays his own way to "the front." Paul Meylan came to Wales on a bicycle from the Swiss Alps; he had only enough money for his fare on the channel boat. Girls came as well as men and boys. Theirs were the housekeepers' jobs.

Brynmawr housed its helpers in three empty lofts. The recruits brought their own blankets and slept on the floor. Grocers and butchers sent gifts of food, housewives baked cakes, and in this way the army was fed.

Concrete was needed for building the pool and the bath. Lagarde, in France, where the volunteers worked last year, sent 17,000 francs. That bought the material.

The motives of the workers are as varied as the people themselves. Welsh students came to pay the debt they felt they owed to a town that had helped finance their universities; young men from England looked forward to an active outdoor holiday. Workmen from far away wished to show the stricken miners of South Wales that their comrades in other lands do not forget them in their time of trial. European students came because they wanted to persuade their governments that a man can prove his devotion to the state in a better way than that of military service.

The Call to Recruits

A seven-hour day of work for at least three weeks, rain or shine, was the rule, and no sulks. This is the call that went out: "Does only war require heroes? No! Peace, too, needs whole-hearted sacrifice. We want men of all ages and all conditions; the only qualification is that they must be fired by enthusiasm and filled with devotion. No idlers need apply."

The camp's own life was full of interest. After meals in the temporary tin hut on the edge of the pit-tip there might be speeches in any one of nine languages, and songs in four or five. The camp's favorite song in English was Blake's "Jerusalem," the last lines of which seemed to have a special application to the job they had in hand:

I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till I have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

It is too early to tell on what front the Service Civile International will fight next year. Anyone who wants to have the chance of enlisting, either in person or in pocketbook, should write for information to the Swiss engineer who is its organizer and leader, Pierre Cérésole, Beau Regard, La Chaux de Fonds, Switz.

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Mail Bag

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

Are there any girls who are interested in making miniature houses and collecting dolls? This is my hobby and I love it. I have several very lovely dolls at present. Two I especially like. They are almost 50 years old. Then I have a British doll and a French doll. I also have a little doll that must be quite old. She is about two inches tall and has moving arms and legs and I don't think a doll quite like her could be found nowadays. I am also interested in puppets and marionettes.

I am sending out an "S O S." in hopes of getting letters from all over the world, especially Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and some of the smaller countries we don't hear from so often.

I am 17 years old and should like to hear from anyone of any age.

Peggy MacL.

Newquay, Cornwall, England

Dear Editor:

This is Cornwall calling! I am an "over 20" and want to thank The Christian Science Monitor for the pen pals I have made through the Mail Bag. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I am hoping that through it I shall make some more pen pals. I will answer every letter I receive, and promise to make them as interesting as possible. Letters from any country will be welcome, provided they are written in English, as I can speak only English. I am interested in music and reading and lots of other things, but music is my main hobby.

Cornwall is by no means a big county but nevertheless it's a very beautiful one, and large numbers of people from the big towns come to its seaside resorts for their vacations. Newquay is the most popular resort in Cornwall; its resident population is about 8000, but in the summer its numbers swell to about 60,000. Visitors enjoy its lovely beaches and the surf riding, although it is impossible to aquaplane or speedboat race for the sea is much too rough.

St. Ives, which is farther west and very near the Land's End, is very often referred to as the "Artists' Paradise," and is very quaint. Its main industry is fishing. It is very interesting to stand on its small quay and watch the boats set out for the fishing grounds, and it is most amusing to listen to their west country dialect.

There are numbers of tiny little hamlets that nestle in the coves all along the Cornish coast. At Mousehole, one of these, there is a particular rock which they call "Bible Rock" and is the rock from which John Wesley preached to the inhabitants of Mousehole, and I expect people from outlying districts came and listened to him as well.

Perhaps Mail Baggers will recall another letter which appeared in the Mail Bag from Cornwall, back in June or July. It came from my sister, and her letter has brought her so many "corries" that I thought I would try my hand. Here's hoping I get some more letters, and my love to all Mail Baggers!

Edythe P. T.

Cape Province, South Africa

Dear Editor:

We live over on the banks of the Orange River about eight miles down the river from Upington. The river is not suitable for navigation owing to the sandbar at its mouth and its rapids. About 300 miles up the river is the Great Aughrabies Falls, which are about 480 feet high.

Louisvale is an irrigation settlement. The chief crop is wheat, vines, and other fruit trees such as oranges, figs, and peaches are grown.

I should like to have a correspondent of about 12 years old from any other country.

David B.

Lindfield, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

Having been interested in The Christian Science Monitor for some years now and having lately become a subscriber I feel that I should like to join the ranks of the Mail Baggers.

I am a member of a Christian Science Monitor Reading Group at Chatswood, where members meet every three weeks and read articles selected from various pages or concerning different countries. We also read jokes, letters from the Mail Bag and Quotations For Today. Besides maintaining a steady interest in the Monitor the study that this entails proves an extremely fascinating pastime.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, is at Chatswood, where I have had the privilege of attending the Sunday School for about four years. I am 19 years of age and should like to correspond with girls in all parts of the world, particularly those interested in music and literature, and I should be very grateful if you would insert my request. Those who are interested in this country, and especially Sydney, will find in me a willing correspondent, and I can promise them a good description of our wonderful harbor bridge, which is to be opened very shortly, and our beautiful sun beaches.

Now I will close my letter, with all good wishes for the continued success of your splendid paper.

Irene M. C.

Church, Lancs., England

Dear Editor:

First, I wish to thank you for the many delightful correspondents I have received since I first wrote to the Mail Bag. Never before could I have imagined that such friendships could have sprung up so quickly between persons so far apart. They were, so to speak, just "waiting round the corner."

At present in England everyone's thoughts are turned toward politics. As you know, things have been difficult here for some time past. Our general election has just taken place. There has been great improvement already in many trades, and it is expected there will be still greater improvement when the tariff is imposed on imported goods.

This week Accrington is eagerly awaiting the visit of Miss Amy Johnson, who is to give a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, of her flight to Australia, entitled "How Jason and I Flew to the 'Land of the Golden Fleece'."

All good wishes to all Mail Baggers and the continued success of the Mail Bag and all other interests connected with the Monitor.

Muriel W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jean S. (12), Brainerd, Minn. Interested in music, poetry, history, sports and dogs. Will exchange snapshots.

Elizabeth W. (12), Madison, S. D.—Interested in books, sports, and collecting stamps and old coins.

Marian D. (13), Marshfield, Ore.

Ernestine P. (13), Gary, Ind.—Especially from England.

Helga Z. (14), Reykjavik, Iceland.—Interested in music, reading, swimming and stamp collecting.

Ruth Y. (15), Toledo, Ohio.—Especially from France, Spain and the Orient.

Ruth P. (16), Wellesley, Mass.—Especially from foreign lands.

Betty J. (17), East Orange, N. J.—Especially from abroad.

From Boys

Alan Collis W. (13), Bristol England.

Walter B. (16), Berlin, Germany.—Correspond in English, French or German. Collecting stamps.

Donald F. (16), Toronto, Canada.—Exchange stamps and postcards. (Please send us your last name, Donald.)

Allan E. B., North Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Over 20

Rosemary G., Mobile, Ala.—Especially from South America and Mexico.

Lillian McC., Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from those wishing to join the Los Angeles Mail Bag group.

H. Franklin C., West Collingwood, N. J.—Especially from Arabia, Japan, South Africa and India.

Old Toys Find Fresh Paint and New Homes

Firemen Busy Over Christmas Project

IT TAKES many toys to make a pile of 10 bushels, but members of the High Point (N. C.) fire department received that number in one day, to be mended and put into first-class shape for Christmas distribution. Many more are being added as time goes on, and at the five stations scattered over the city the fire fighters are spending their spare time getting the dolls, wagons, skates and numerous other articles ready for the kiddies who, otherwise, might not be so fortunate as to be provided with "play things."

For several years this practice has been going on, Fire Chief A. B. Horney said. He then told how he and his men go about the undertaking they have so cheerfully assumed.

"We begin our activities about two months before Christmas," he explained. "First, we get our daily paper, The Enterprise, to insert a notice that we are ready to begin work. We follow this with other notices and then we have announcements made in the public schools and call upon the ministers of the city to help us through statements from the pulpit. One of the local picture theaters has also been of great service. On Nov. 28, a picture especially suited to children was put on at the Paramount Theater. Toys were used for tickets and, after the show, a pile of 10 bushels was gathered up and distributed among our men in the stations.

"Firemen, you know, have to be at their posts all the time. They are not always out on active duty, but they have to be there, just the same, and our local boys take great delight in doing things to make people happy, especially the children. It makes a person happy to save his home from fire, and it makes a child happy to receive some nice toys at Christmas.

"Most of the toys that have been collected," the kind-hearted chief explained, "were not so broken that they could not be repaired, because we have experts among our firemen. In fact, some are first-class mechanics and can repair almost anything. Others are experts at using the paint brush. One firm here always donates enough paint to paint the toys over in any color that is desired. We do not find it expedient to repair old rag dolls.

"If the kiddies who wish to make contributions are not in a position to bring them to us, we send for them," said the genial chief, who takes a great pride in this work.

"After the toys are repaired," he added, "they are stored until just a few days before Christmas, when they are turned over to the head of the welfare board. She then opens the room where the things are stored and invites the mothers of children she knows will not be able to give their children anything and presents them with the toys and other Christmas articles we have collected."

The "harder" times are, the more generous the response by those willing to help make others happy, Chief Horney declared.

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Two Stories in the Rough

TO SAY that some of the best stories ever told never find their way into print is to repeat a truism. Some of them, indeed, are never written. It is of true stories that I am now speaking, stories which may contain the stuff of drama, may give us rare glimpses of human nature, but which somehow just fall short of filling an author's needs. In most cases, no doubt, they lack certain elements of plot and dénouement which are deemed essential in the formula of the modern standardized short story. They are, perhaps, better suited to that delightful and less exacting story form which the French call the *conte*.

Dorothy Canfield, the novelist, had a notebook filled with such stories. She jotted them down from time to time as she heard them, in the hope that they might some day prove to be grist for her literary mill. I can imagine her going over this notebook hopefully again and again, only to reject these stories repeatedly in favor of some plot of pure invention which more fully met her requirements. At last she decided to publish them just as they were, in a book which she appropriately called "Raw Material." It is well worth reading. There may be something incomplete in these stories, judged by the standards of popular fiction; but human life is like that, is it not?

I have long treasured two such stories. They possess, it seems to me, much human reality and possibilities of drama; but I have never used them, for the same reason, I suppose, that Dorothy Canfield never used hers. And since it now seems unlikely that I ever shall, I am disposed to present them as "raw material." They are true stories and, I submit, excellent stories. Each owes its dramatic touch to surprise and to strong contrasts in human outlook.

The first of the two stories was told to me over a luncheon table in New York, twenty-odd years ago, by a man of whom I have since completely lost track. His name was Mansfield, if I remember correctly, and he had been in the United States consular service, stationed at Toulon, France. He and Mrs. Mansfield were accustomed to spend their summer vacations either touring in Europe or northern Africa, or settled in some quiet corner of southern France.

One summer they rented a farm cottage in Provence, called a cabanon; and it was of this summer and its delights that he was talking, of their acquaintance with Provençal peasants and villagers, when the story slipped somehow into the conversation which served as illustration.

He showed me a photograph of the cabanon, a low thatched cottage in a grove of olive trees. Delightfully quaint, it was, and drenched with the atmosphere of an unspoiled corner of the Old World. Here they lived comfortably for an unbelievably small weekly expenditure. Food was cheap and good, and competent service was procurable for a few centimes a day. He made it sound like existence in some blessed Arcady.

Their servants numbered three. There was a cook of incredible excellence who, with little marketing and less fuss, contrived to produce the most delectable viands daily. There was a middle-aged woman, somewhat less alert and neat in appearance than the cook, who did the general housework and the washing. She preferred bare feet to shoes, wore shapeless garments of coarse material, and was an obviously poor and apparently ignorant peasant of the lower class; but she was indefatigable in her industry, comfortably silent, and devoid of inquisitiveness. The third was this woman's husband, who did a bit of gardening and outdoor work about the place, but who was, on the whole, tolerated only out of sympathy for his wife. I will call this couple Jean and Marie, as I do not recall their names.

A day came when the priceless cook sent word from the village that she would be unable to attend to her usual duties. Mrs. Mansfield had been so seldom in the kitchen that she was somewhat at a loss, but she was making the best of the situation when Marie appeared before her.

"You must not do this," she protested in the Provençal dialect. "I will do the cooking today." And, gently but firmly, she ushered her mistress from the room.

The Mansfields were doubtful as to the results, but prepared to accept what was offered. They were pleasantly surprised. The food, if not up to its usual standard, was acceptable. This mild surprise turned to utter amazement, however, when Marie brought on the dessert. It was an apple pie, made quite in the American manner, brown and puffy, with slits cut in the upper crust and the edges crinkled with the thumb. The proper cook had made delicious pastries, but nothing at all resembling this pie.

"You are Americans," said Marie. "I thought you might like an American pie."

"Why, Marie!" gasped Mrs. Mansfield. "Where did you learn to make a pie like this?"

"In America, Madame."

"In America! You never told us you had been there. When were you in America?"

"Twenty—twenty-five years ago. I sold ribbons in A. T. Stewart's store on Broadway, New York. I have forgotten my English, but I remember how to make an apple pie."

When they had recovered partially from their astonishment, Mr. Mansfield asked her why she had left the United States.

"I didn't like it there," she said simply. "I was homesick. Besides, Jean was here."

They followed her expressionless gaze through the window to where Jean was slouching across the lawn.

That is all there is to the story. It is "raw material."

* * *

The other story I am not quite so fond of. It is rather more slender, but it has its significance. It was told to me some years ago by H. G. Dwight. If Mr. Dwight has ever made use of the episode in any of his excellent stories, I have never happened to run across it.

It has to do with an illiterate and uncouth young mountaineer in the Cumberlands, who was seized with a desire to see something of the world. His wish came true in startling fashion, as will presently appear. It was his ambition to ride on a railroad train, to see a city and the ocean. Somehow or other he managed these things and found himself at length in Norfolk, Virginia. Here, in his innocence, he accepted the advances of strangers, with the result that he was shanghaied and carried aboard a vessel that was about to sail for Europe, short of hands. Quite unexpectedly, he found himself on the unfamiliar deep.

Mr. Dwight has been connected with the diplomatic service off and on for thirty years or more and was at this time stationed in Venice, and it was in Venice that the mountaineer escaped from his captors. He could give no clear account of his wanderings, or of how he had found his way to the office of the United States Consul; but there he appeared one day, dazed and unhappy, begging to be sent home.

While his case was being investigated and arrangements were being made for his deportation, it occurred to Mr. Dwight that it would be interesting to know something of his mental processes. Here he was in Venice, with its antiquities, its architecture, its unique canal life, its strange tongue,—a young man who, until a short time before, had never dreamed of anything like it, whose life and imaginings had been strictly bounded by his native mountains. How did he view all these wonders? What effect had they produced in his mind? What was his response?

Up to that time he had been uncommunicative, intent on the single desire to get home. Mr. Dwight determined to cultivate him, to see what a little friendly entertainment would accomplish in opening his lips and heart.

So they set forth on a tour of sight-seeing. Mr. Dwight showed him San Marco, the Bridge of Sighs, and all the rest of it, bought him a meal in a Venetian café. But the mountaineer seemed singularly unimpressed and made no comment, answering questions only in monosyllables. At last Mr. Dwight engaged a gondola and invited him to taste the pleasures of a trip through the canals. The mountaineer hesitated, perhaps fearing to trust himself again to the water, but at last he was persuaded and they set forth.

Still he vouchsafed no comment. As they were returning through the Grand Canal, Mr. Dwight, in desperation, laid hold of the mountaineer's arm and demanded to know what he thought of it all. The mountaineer looked languidly about him at the restless waters.

"Hm!" he ejaculated at last. "Freshet, I reckon." W. A. D.

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The "Arming" of the Boats

Familiarity with other fishing ports—Camaret, Douarnenez, Audierne, even le Palais on Belle-Ile—does not prepare one for Concarneau. Many prefer the town in August, at time of regattas and the festival of Filets Bleus, but give me Concarneau in mid-June, at time of the "arming" of the boats. This ceremony consists of the renovation and outfitting of the fishing fleet and, needless to say, has no military significance. We had come to the town unprepared for the orgy of color to which we were immediately treated.

Gorgeous craft filled both the harbors. Against the old gray walls of the ancient citadel were massed the dark hulks, the multicolored sails, the delicate drying nets, blue as the sparkling sea, of the sardine boats. The outer port was jammed with larger craft, the mighty dundees of the tunny fishermen. Sails flapped in the wind, sails, freshly dyed, were spread to dry along the dock, sails of ocher, terra-cotta, ultramarine.

Fishermen, strikingly garbed in patched blue or red, swarmed among the boats. Clinging to topmasts, perched on booms, brush in hand, they added the vivid touches of color or preened the long "antennæ" of the tunny boats. Hulls glistened with fresh paint. Outside our Atlantic Hôtel, overlooking both dock and open sea, white canvas was spread, awaiting a bath of color. Seamen with bronzed and tattooed arms dipped brushes in vats of luscious pigment; and one, a hairy fellow, barefooted, with rolled trousers, poured a brick-red dye recklessly, wading in it, dancing a jig, menacing his comrades with a dripping broom.

All day and every day the dyeing of the sails went forward. We were awakened in the morning by barrows lade with white canvases being trundled from the shop of le Rose, Volier.

One lean seaman stood out conspicuously among his comrades. His white blouse had been patched with red and his trousers were a vivid blue—a costume which would have admirably represented the tricolor of France. This sailor's companion was a lad in faded salmon. We accosted the pair as they spread their handiwork to dry upon the rocks. I had often asked, in Breton ports, the reason for the colored sails, and had invariably received the answer that paint preserves the canvas. The lad, however, with an ingenuous stare, responded:

"Sails don't mildew as soon when they're painted, but Madame wants to know why so many different colors at Concarneau? It is that our boats shall be beautiful. There are none to equal them in all Cornouaille." — AMY OAKLEY, in "Enchanted Brittany."

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Haslemere Village, Surrey: From an Oil Painting by Byron Cooper

AN ENGLISH artist, Mr. Byron Cooper, using poetry as a map, has journeyed through Lincolnshire, Surrey, the Isle of Wight, and Cornwall, for the purpose of painting the scenes which Tennyson immortalized in his poetry. The mission has lasted many years, and even now is not quite completed; for only a few months ago Mr. Cooper added "The Holy Grail" to his collection of Tennyson studies, which now number in the neighborhood of one hundred.

The Tennyson paintings of Mr. Cooper constitute an artist's tribute to a fellow artist, and rank among the outstanding achievements of this painter. The painter's pilgrimage into the Tennyson country was inspired largely by the sympathy which the artist had for the poet's work. As he turned the pages of his favorite, Mr. Cooper was struck by lines that were in reality pictures.

"A little street, half garden and half house,"

showed him the village of Haslemere, and

"the maple slowly burns itself away"

recalled to the artist's eye the maple woods near Haslemere, glowing in their autumn splendor.

Armed with canvas, easel, and paint, Mr. Cooper started his work at Somersby, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of the poet. Here, near the rectory where Tennyson's father had his home, he painted the church, with its dwarfed tower and Norman cross; and the Grange, which figures so prominently in the poems.

For many years Mr. Cooper devoted himself to this work, proceeding from Somersby to Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, and then to Surrey and Cornwall. In Cornwall he painted Tintagel, the classic ground of "The Idylls of the King," the Arthurian legends, and the Lyonnesse of romance. The paintings spread realistically before the eye what the poet had painted for the imagination.

Not only did Mr. Cooper select the exact spots that Tennyson had in view as he wrote, but he endowed each canvas with a seasonal quality that had an application to the poet's art and outlook. All the Lincolnshire scenes were presented as spring pictures, for here it was that Tennyson spent his early days and youth. The Isle of Wight pictures have the full bloom of summer on them, while those painted at Aldworth, in Surrey, have the russet and gold of England's fading year. Only in the Cornwall scenes did Mr. Cooper alter his method. Here, he painted the famous scenes of the Arthurian exploits in varied tones, realizing that Tennyson was in his greatest period, when his work had breadth and range.

From time to time the Tennyson pictures have been exhibited in England, and special displays of them have been held in Manchester, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, Huddersfield, London and other places. The war interfered with a scheme for exhibiting the studies in the United States, which Mr. Cooper has visited as a representative of British art at an international exhibition in St. Louis. In this capacity he has represented Britain in New Zealand, Ireland, Spain, and France.

The Japanese Garden in America

One of the greatest of American artists, and one of the gentlest and sweetest of men, has planted the roadside before his house with goldenrod, though formal terraces and marble gates and all exotic blooms were at his command. I like to read a symbol of his greatness in those careless drifts of gold, and in the sturdy apple-trees which stand beyond them up the slope to his spacious dwelling.

Indeed, there is many a symbol to be found, and many a lesson read, in our American roadside gardens, alike for the elevation of our spirit and the improvement of our garden craft. One of the quaintest of misconceptions in our gardening is the too frequent attempt to reproduce a Japanese effect on an estate in Long Island, or Westchester, or New England. . . . The Japanese garden, though it be made in a pie plate, must reproduce a native landscape of Japan. The Japanese art of dwarfing trees, of course, is an outcome of necessity, to maintain the proportions of nature. Such flowers, even, as are found in the Japanese garden are there, not for their own sakes, but because they belong to the landscape.

The true Japanese garden in America, then, would contain no pergolas and moon bridges and stone lanterns and wistaria. It would much more properly contain a bit of old road winding between gray walls fringed with clematis and asters, into the shadow of the pines or the emerald shimmer of the birch woods. Over its water feature would hang the purple of wild grapes; and water lilies, not lotus, would nod on the ripples. The "tea house" would be a square, mouse-gray dwelling, reproduced to scale, with great central chimney and lean-to roof behind, the type which all of us associate with our fairest and most characteristic country landscapes. Against the weathered clapboards of this house the hollyhocks would nod, and in spring its gray would be exquisite amid the bursting pink of the orchard. Such would be the true Japanese garden in America. . . .

The old New England farm-house against a backing of orchard, pine and wooded hills, seen up an undulating road bordered with pink and gold and azure blue, still puts to shame our modern country villas amid their pseudo-Italian or French or Japanese gardens—sometimes all three together, with a dash of Tudor-English thrown in. Because it is indigenous to its site and soil, it has the ultimate quality of spontaneity, and hence it is seemly and beautiful. As once we were in our literature, so we are still in our gardening—too often mere parrots. A true Japanese garden is the concentrated delicacy and fragrance of the landscape of Japan.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "Barn Doors and Byways."

Sounds

There is little I have longed for
As the winds of home—
The hushed lap of water
On the Battery wall,
The remembered rattle in an old loose pane,—
Slow dripping—from a neighbor's eave—
And on my own shining roof
The soft fall of rain.
I have journeyed far,
In east and west,
Felt the quest of travel,
The thrill of train—
And now—my magnolia—
Lets a dry leaf fall—
And now I know the sounds I love again!

—ELIZABETH WARREN JONES, in "By Way of the Sun."

РАЗРУШЕНИЕ ПРЕДПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ДВАДЦАТЬ второй главе Исаи имеется следующее помогающее и вдохновляющее место: В тот день, говорит Господь Саваоф, пошатнется гвоздь, укрепленный в твердом месте, и будет выбит, и упадет, и распадется вся тяжесть, которая на нем; ибо Господь говорит." Для тех кто борятся, с быть может кажущейся подавляющей задачей, этот стих содержит весьма ободряющее послание. Естественно возникает вопрос в чем же заключается гвоздь задачи? Другими словами, что стоит позади данного затруднения? В чем заключается причина его? Может казаться что она сидит в твердом месте и противостоит всем усилиям удалить ее, и может казаться что тяжелое бремя связано с ней. Ответ на этот вопрос дан Mrs. Eddy на странице 228 ее книги, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," где она говорит: "Нет власти помимо Бога. Вся власть принадлежит всемогуществу, и признавать какую либо другую власть равносильно унижению Бога. Смиренный Назарянин низринул предположение, что грех, болезнь и смерть имеют власть. Он доказал их безсилие."

Не должны ли мы рассматривать предположение, что существует власть помимо Бога, власть направленная против Него, как гвоздь задачи; предположение, что Бог не всемогущь и что материя обладает умом и жизнью? Как утешительно знать, что как-бы не утвержденным казалось бы нам это предположение, как ни реальным казалось бы оно нам, это все же только предположение и что понимание истины преподанной и доказанной Иисусом разрушит это предположение и бремя, горя, болезни, или греха, связанное с ним. Mrs. Eddy открыла этот великий факт, который лежит в основании могучих подвигов нашего великаго Учителя; и она снова показала человечеству присутствие Христа живого. Человеческий род был ослеплен и сокрашен с пути предположениями, что материя обладает жизнью и что существует власть противная Богу. Эти предположения еще более укрепились ложными учениями и ложным воспитанием, пока наконец бремя во истину не стало невыносимым для многих. То что Христианская Наука, пришедшая в нашем веке, дает нам понимание с помощью которого мы можем освободиться от всякаго, свойственнаго человеку разлада, является большим и все возрастающим основанием для благодарности. С этим пониманием мы можем идти вперед полные надежды и смелости, с тем чтобы исправить весь разлад смертных. Заблуждение не имеет под собою основания; оно никогда и ни откуда не могло придти; оно не от Бога. Это ложь которой мы в невежестве нашем поверили и которой мы вследствии этого как будто дали место в нашей жизни. Но как скоро мы признаем тот факт, что это только предположение, вытекающее из этого кажущееся разногласие исчезает перед лицом истины. Даже если ложное предположение кажется твердо укрепившимся в нашем сознании, тем более что мнения и верования большинства, казалось бы, поддерживают его, это не должно лишать нас мужества, потому что предположение есть лишь обман или нечто предположенное. И то что лишь предположено не может иметь никакой реальности. Иисус исцелял болезни и грех, утешал сокрушающихся, и вселял в людях уверенность в любящем попечении своего Отца к Его детям. Он сделал очевидным то что он творил дело Отца исполняя работу, которую Бог поручил ему. Более того, он дал заповедь: что все должны следовать по его стопам, совершая работу, которую он совершал. С какой радостью должны мы повиноваться этой заповеди и возгласить великую весть всему человеческому роду, что это только ложное предположение, что грех, болезнь и смерть существуют и обладают властью.

В "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy говорит (стр. 260) "Иисус знал, что только заблуждающаяся смертная мысль содержит в себе предположение о зле и что грех, болезнь и смерть результаты этого предположения; он знал также что чистый Разум есть истина бытия, которая покоряет и уничтожает всякое предположенное или основное противоречие Тому кто есть Все." Ясное понимание этой великой истины, есть проникновение Христа в человеческое сознание; и тем самым разрушается предположение, казавшееся укрепленным в твердом месте и распадается тяжесть, которая на нем. Это есть обещание; и станем ли мы в нем сомневаться? Будем помнить слова Писания, "Ибо Господь говорит."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Blue Jay

A flash of azure among the falling flakes, a bolt of blue under leaden skies, he brings the year's brightness back when days are darkest and bears the summer on his plunging wings. From pine to pine he darties, precipitating a small avalanche from every bough. He hurries onward from hill to snow-clad hill, vociferating some scarcely intelligible news that all the world must hear. His journeys are aimless but incessant, and are always performed at top speed. Wherever he arrives he comes in flurried, at the last possible moment, only to set forth again. With days so short and a world so full of trees that must be visited, what can he do but hasten from dawn to dusk, pausing nowhere, never quite catching his breath?

The blue jay is boldness incarnate. No bluster of the elements dismays him. In the driving sleet and swirling snow his heart is bravest, his call rings loudest. Straight into the utmost fury of the blizzard he flaunts his flickering blue banner and screams his indomitable challenge: "Bring on your north winds; bring ice and snow and sleet; bring the cold of the pole and the damp and the dark. Here am I to meet them! Here am I to greet them! Here am I!"

Whence comes this bravery? Does he see clear through the winter into spring? Can he discern the crocus bulb beneath the snow? Does he know that the hepatica, the violet, and the rose are only biding their time? What faith has he from which to draw this assured and inexhaustible courage?

So utterly American he is, so ruggedly western, so swift and bold and strong, so unable to imagine defeat, that we should do well to take him for our standard-bearer, our bugleman, our lookout on the treetops who sees farther than we can see. For it is a most triumphant language that he cries down to us, if only we would translate and accept it: "O, glorious rough weather! This is what we are accustomed to; this is what made us strong; this is what is good for us, and what we are good for!"

Ah yes, let us choose for our bold and beautiful device, in these days of winter, a blue jay flying at full tilt into the teeth of the snow-filled gale, with an acorn in his beak.

Destroying a Supposition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twenty-second chapter of Isaiah is this helpful and inspiring passage: "In that day, saith the Lord of hosts, shall the nail that is fastened in the sure place be removed, and be cut down, and fall; and the burden that was upon it shall be cut off: for the Lord hath spoken it." To those who are struggling with what may, perhaps, seem to be an overwhelming problem, this verse contains a very comforting message. The question naturally arises, What is the nail in the problem? In other words, What is at the back of the particular trouble? What is the cause of it? It may seem to be in a sure place and defying all efforts at removal, and a heavy burden may truly seem to hang upon it. The answer to the question is given by Mrs. Eddy on page 228 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God. The humble Nazarene overthrew the supposition that sin, sickness, and death have power. He proved them powerless."

May not the nail typify a supposition, a supposition that there is a power besides God, and opposed to Him; a supposition that God is not omnipotent, and that there is life and intelligence in matter? How comforting to know that however firmly this supposition may seem to be fixed, however real it may seem to be, it is only a supposition, and that the understanding of the truth taught and demonstrated by Jesus will remove it from its place, and the burden of sorrow, sickness, or sin which hangs upon it will be cut off. Mrs. Eddy discovered this great fact which formed the basis of all our Master's mighty works; and she revealed again to humanity that the Christ is a living presence.

Mankind has been blinded and confused by the suppositions that there is life in matter and that there is a power opposed to God. These have been strengthened by false teaching and education until the burden has indeed become heavy to many. We have great and increasing cause for gratitude that Christian Science has come to this age to give the understanding by which freedom from all human discord may be obtained. With this understanding we can go forth hopefully and courageously to correct all mortal discords. Error has no foundation; it never came from anywhere; it is not of God. It is a lie which in our ignorance we have believed, and so given a seeming place in our lives. But as soon as we recognize the fact that it is only a supposition the seeming discords arising from it will disappear into nothingness before the truth. Even though the supposition of error seems to be securely fastened in our consciousness, and all the more so because the opinions and beliefs of the world in general seem to support it, this need not discourage us, because a supposition is simply a deception, or something which is supposed. And that which is only supposed cannot possibly have any reality in it.

Jesus went about healing sickness and sin, comforting the sorrowing, and reassuring mankind of his Father's loving care for His children. He made it evident that he was about his Father's business, doing the work God had appointed him to do. Moreover, he gave the command that all should follow in his footsteps, in doing the works that he did. With what joy we should arise to obey that command, to carry the great message to mankind that it is only a supposition that sin, sickness, and death have reality and power.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 260), "Jesus knew that erring mortal thought holds only in itself the supposition of evil, and that sin, sickness, and death are its subjective states; also, that pure Mind is the truth of being that subjugates and destroys any suppositional or elementary opposite to Him who is All." The realization of this great fact is the coming of the Christ to human consciousness; and by it the supposition, which seems to be fastened in a sure place, is destroyed, and the burden attendant upon it cut off. This is a promise; and shall we doubt it? Let us remember the Scriptural statement, "The Lord hath spoken it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Antibes

Up the quaint winding street of step and stone,
By little *boutiques*—rich in old-world flavor;
In this one works a craftsman, all alone,
Glad in his art, nor troubled for your favor.
Others show strange assortments—past all knowing,
Foodstuffs, and images with staring eyes,
And curiosity keeps ever growing,
For each new corner brings a fresh surprise!
Past dainty villa gardens, neatly tended—
Dropped on the hillside, almost out of view,—
Up to the terrace, that of old defended
The little town from many a Moorish crew.
Here, in the breezy sunshine, pleas'nt it is
To hear below—soft, chanted melodies!

DUDLEY STOW.

Literature and Work

The third error against which I wish to warn you is the foolish belief that great work, or even worthy work, can be done without pains—without very great pains. Nothing has been more productive of injury to young literary students than those stories, or legends, about great writers having written great books in a very short time. They suggest what must be in a million cases impossible, as a common possibility. You hear of Johnson having written "Rasselas" in a few weeks, or of Beckford having done a similar thing, of various other notables never correcting their manuscript—and the youth who has much self-confidence imagines that he can do the same thing and produce literature.

I do not believe those stories; I do not say exactly that they are not true; I only say that I do not believe them, and that the books, as we have them now, certainly represent much more than the work of a few weeks or even months. It is much more valuable to remember that Gray passed fourteen years in correcting and improving a single poem, and that no great poem or book, as we now have the text, represents the first form of the text. Take, for example, the poets that we have been reading. It is commonly said that Rossetti's "Blessed Damosel" was written in his nineteenth year. This is true; but we have the text of the poem as it was written in his nineteenth year, and it is unlike the poem as we now have it; for it was changed and corrected and recorrected scores of times to bring it to its present state of perfection.

Almost everything composed by Tennyson was changed, and changed, and changed again, to such an extent that in almost every edition the text differed. Above all things do not imagine that any good work can be done without immense pains. When Dr. Max Müller told Froude, the historian, that he never corrected what he wrote, Froude immediately answered: "Unless you correct a great many times, you will never be able to write good English." Now there is good English, and good English; and I am not sure that Froude was right. Froude was thinking, I believe, of literary English.

Correct English can be written without correction, by dint of long practice in precise writing. Business letters and official documents and various compositions of a kindred sort must be correct English; they are written entirely according to forms and rules, exactly like legal papers in which the mistake of one word might cause unspeakable mischief. But all this has nothing to do with literature. If the art of writing good English, or good French, or good Japanese, were literature then the lawyers and the bank clerks would represent the highest literature of their respective countries. So far, however, as Froude meant literary English, he is absolutely right. No literature can be produced without much correction.—From "Life and Literature of Lafcadio Hearn." Selected and edited by JOHN ERSKINE.

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MARKET DIGS DEEPER INTO LOW GROUND

Trading Is More Active as Prices Slip—Tone at Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—A broad selling movement swept through the stock market in the earlier hours of today's session, but subsided after midday

The general level of share prices, as measured by averages, penetrated further into new low ground for recent years. Declines ranged from 1 to 5 points in prominent issues. Bonds, however, displayed somewhat stronger resistance. In foreign exchanges, the dollar weakened as against Sterling and the French franc.

An afternoon rally checked the decline in stocks, but after extreme losses of 1 to 5 points had been reduced the market slipped lower again and had a heavy tone in the late dealings.

Net losses in prominent issues were mostly moderate. Union Pacific was off several points, but net declines for U. S. Steel, General Electric, National Biscuit, American Telephone and General Motors were in a one to two-point range.

Trading was much more active in the morning than later. Transactions approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Forced Selling

The selling appeared to be largely a continuation of the movement of the previous session, and brokers said there was a considerable amount of forced selling, representing liquidation of impaired collateral loans. Some, however, felt that a technical rebound might be in the making.

Introduction of measures in Congress calling for investigations of such matters as International Banking, short selling andthe railroads, invoked considerable interest in Wall Street. While Wall Street has been traditionally unfriendly to such investigations, it is understood that in the present situation several financial leaders are anxious of an opportunity to state their case.

The stock market remained under the cloud of uninspiring business news. U. S. Steel's report of a drop of 185,541 tons in unfilled tonnage for November was not unexpected, in view of the lack of interest in steel buying during that period. While considerable purchasing from motor makers has been expected, they are still proceeding with extreme caution.

Selling of the oils was interpreted as partly reflecting a sag in gasoline prices. The advance of a few weeks ago has not been well maintained, as the industry has reached the season of low consumption.

Rail Bonds Sag

Although the trend of the bond market still was downward today, some resistance spots developed and offerings diminished considerably as various loans sought new lows.

The rails continued their sagging performance, for the most part, although the selling was orderly. The amusement issues came in for more pressure than usual, Warner Brothers convertible 6s being off two points at one time. Loews, Inc. 6s and General Theater Equipment 6s also were among the losers.

Among the rails that were disposed to combat lower prices were Northern Pacific 4s of 1997, Pennsylvania general 4½s of 1965 and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978. On the other hand, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Atchison 4s of 1995, New York Central 5s of 2013 and "Nickel Plate" obligations were weak.

U. S. Government loans were mixed with sales dwindling. Foreign government loans were steady, British 5½s advancing along with German 7s. Austrian securities reacted to their previous low, but the French 7½s rallied and Japanese issues were steady.

Utilities and industrials were extremely uneven. Postal Telegraph 5s of 1953 were down 3 points and American & Foreign Power 5s lost 3½. North American Co. 5s advanced, as did Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 10—The weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	Dec.10,'31	Dec.3,'31
Circulation	£358,850,000	£358,457,000
Public deposits	10,673,000	8,593,000
Private deposits	113,682,000	125,472,000
Bankers accounts	75,139,000	86,176,000
Other accounts	38,543,000	39,296,000
Govt's securities	60,615,000	70,015,000
Other securities	43,950,000	43,750,000
Disc and adv	12,580,000	12,344,000
Securities	31,400,000	31,406,000
Reserves	37,667,000	38,141,000
Prop res to liabs.	30.2%	28.4%
Bullion	121,517,000	121,599,000
Bank rate	6%	6%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
14¼	2½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	3	3	3	3½	
82	2½	..	Abitibi pf	900	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
39	19½	1½	Abraham & Str	100	21	21	21	20½	
106½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	110	100	100	100	100	
23½	4	..	Adams Express	7100	4¾	4	4	4½	
23½	22½	2	Adams Millis	100	26½	26½	26½	..	
23½	10	1	Adressograph	600	13	12¾	12¾	13	
20	14	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	14½	14	14¼	14½	
109¾	50½	3	Air Reduction	6400	57	56½	57	63½	
10⅝	1½	..	Airway Elec App	500	1½	1½	1½	..	
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	11200	11½	10⅝	11⅛	11½	
12¾	1⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	8400	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛	
59½	3⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
53½	3½	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..	
182¾	68	61	Allied Chem	19200	72	70	71¾	71½	
126	114½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	117¼	116½	116½	118	
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	1200	15	14⅝	14⅝	15	
18⅛	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	4600	9½	8¾	9	9¼	
22	12	2	Amerada	1600	13⅝	14⅝	15⅜	15½	
29¾	8½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1600	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
62¾	15	2	*Am Bank Note	800	15⅝	15	15	17	
4¾	1	..	Am eBet Sugar	400	1	1	1	..	
11⅞	3⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	4	3⅝	3⅝	..	
138	18½	2.40	Am Brage S&P	2100	19¼	18½	18½	19½	
129¾	59¾	5†	Am Can	29600	64½	59¾	61½	61¾	
152½	120½	7	Am Can pf	300	120½	120½	120½	126½	
38¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	5900	6¾	4½	5¾	7	
86	31	7	Am Car & F pf	60	36	35	35	36	
43¾	6¾	..	Am Chain	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
88	41	7	Am Chain pf	200	42	41	41	..	
48¾	31½	3†	Am Chicle	200	34½	34½	34¾	34½	
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	7¼	6½	7	7½	
33½	9	..	Am European	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	
51⅝	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	32000	8¼	6¾	7⅛	8¼	
90	31	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	31	31	31	32	
100	33	7	Am & For Pow7	200	34¼	33½	33½	35½	
79½	12½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	14¾	12½	12½	16	
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Hawaiian	800	5	4⅜	4¾	..	
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	400	13	12⅜	12⅜	13¼	
26	6	..	Am International	1600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
1½	½	..	Am La France	200	½	½	½	½	
30¾	5¼	..	Am Locomotive	3200	6¼	5¼	6	6⅛	
84¾	46½	7	Am Loco pf	1100	47	46½	46¾	47	
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	800	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅝	
89½	21	..	Am Metal 6%	40	22¾	21	21	23	
39⅞	1½	..	Am Nat Gas pf	400	1½	1½	1½	1½	
57¼	33	3†	Am News	4100	35½	33½	35¼	..	
64⅞	14½	1	Am Pow & Lt	9400	16½	15½	15⅝	16¼	
102	49½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	51½	50¾	50⅝	52	
85	41	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	42	41	41	43	
21½	6⅛	.80	Am Radiator	19800	6¾	6	6	6¾	
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	6300	10½	10	10	10½	
66	27	5	*Am Safety Razor	200	28½	28	28	29½	
58½	19⅜	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	9800	20¾	19⅜	20½	20⅞	
102¾	59	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	300	59	59	59	59⅞	
158½	93¼	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	98½	
4½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	200	1	1	1	1	
31¼	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	3200	10¼	5¾	6	6¼	
48¼	36	2½†	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	38¼	
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	600	40	40	40	40	
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	61300	124¼	121½	123⅝	123⅞	
110½	75	7	Am Type F pf	200	80	80	80	86	
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	1900	29¾	28⅜	28½	29¾	
107	70	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	71½	71½	71½	..	
11⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾	
40	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	20¼	18½	19	20½	
4½	½	..	Am Writ Pap cf	200	½	½	½	½	
18	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	3½	3	3¼	..	
8¾	¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
43¼	10¾	..	Anaconda Cop	11600	11⅝	10¾	10¾	11¾	
26¼	10	..	Anaconda Wire	300	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	16	16	16	16½	
18	8	1	Archer Daniels	300	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	
72	20	7	*Armour Del pf	900	36¼	36	36	38¼	
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1700	1⅛	1	1	1	
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅝	½	⅝	½	
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	7	7	7	7	
20¼	9	.80	Art Metal Const	600	9¼	9	9	..	
29⅜	7	1	Asso Dry Goods	3400	8	7	7⅛	8	
203⅞	84½	10	Atchison T & S F	9300	87½	84¼	86¾	88	
108¼	78	5	Atchison pf	1300	79½	78	78	79½	
120	35	4	Atl Coast Line	200	35	35	35	37½	
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	5100	10⅜	10½	10½	11⅛	
54	20¾	4	Atlas Powder	200	24	24	24	..	
99⅞	77½	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	78	78	78	..	
3½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
295½	84½	4†	Auburn Auto	31000	113	107¾	112½	111½	
2¼	⅛	..	Austin Nichols	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	
2½	½	..	Auto Sales	10600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
5	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	910	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	

—B—

27⅞	5¼	..	Baldwin Loco	3400	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅞	
104½	20¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	23½	
87⅞	18¾	4	Balt & Ohio	9600	20⅝	18⅝	20½	20¾	
66¾	23¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	200	24	23¼	23¼	24	
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	6200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼	
81	37	4	Barrice Cream	500	41¼	40½	40½	41½	
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	95	95	95	95	
80¾	55	4.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	300	55¼	55	55	55¼	
25½	12⅜	1	*Bendix Aviation	28600	16⅛	14¾	16⅛	16⅛	
46¼	24¾	2	Best & Co	700	25½	25	25¼	26	
70¾	36¾	3	Bethlehem Steel	15200	25¾	23¾	25	27⅛	
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	200	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	82	
29	7⅞	.50	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	8	
95	85	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	87	87	87	87	
43	19½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	33002	1¼	19⅛	19¼	21½	
68¼	49	4	Bon Ami A	900	50¾	50	50	..	
76½	37	3†	Borden	18700	38¾	37½	38¾	38¾	
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	4200	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11⅝	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	4900	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞	
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	10	
5¼	½	..	Brockway	1200	¾	½	½	..	
26	2½	..	Brockway pf	10	3½	3½	3½	3½	
68⅝	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	35	33⅛	33	34¼	
13⅜	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	9 ⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1300	83	81¾	82	83	
15	3⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
9½	1½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	2300	5¼	5	5	5	
9¾	6¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2000	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	5200	2½	2	2	2½	
13	3¼	1	Budd Wheel	1200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞	
23	4	..	Bullard	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
15¾	4⅛	..	Bulova Watch	200	4	4	4	4¼	
17¼	4⅝	1	Burroughs Add	7900	10	9	9	12	
31	15⅝	2½	Bush Terminal	500	16¼	15⅞	16	16	
104	52	7	Bush Term deb	700	57	55	55	57	
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs cf	10	85	85	8 5	..	
23¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
20⅝	2½	..	Butterick	300	4	3½	4	4¼	
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	1600	14¼	13⅝	14¼	14½	

—C—

53	10	..	Calif Packing	400	10	9½	9½	10	
16⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	7½	7½	7½	..	
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	..	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	500	16¼	15½	15½	15½	
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	14700	13⅜	12	13⅛	13⅜	
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19	
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	1 100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	
36⅜	25	3	Capital Admin pf	100	25	24½	24½	..	
131½	33¼	..	Case Threshg	24900	38⅛	36½	37	36½	
52½	11½	2	Caterpillar Trac	4100	11¾	10½	10⅝	12⅛	
16	3⅞	..	Celanese Corp	1200	3¾	3	3	4	
29⅝	23⅝	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	..	
25¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1700	14	13	13	14⅞	
90	50	7	Century Rlb pf	10	60	60	60	..	
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	2300	12½	11¾	12⅛	12½	
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	5	4⅝	5	5	
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	19½	18½	19½	20	
46½	23½	2½	Chec & Ohio	6800	28¼	26½	28	27¼	
7⅞	3	..	Chi & Gt West	2200	3¼	2¾	2¾	3¼	
27½	11½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2000	11	9¾	10¼	11½	
8⅞	1⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	2000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅜	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	3½	2⅜	3	2¾	
45½	6⅜	..	Chi &N'western	2700	7½	6½	7½	6⅞	
11⅝	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1300	4	3¼	4	4½	
68½	9¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1600	10½	9¼	10½	9⅝	
90	14¼	..	Chi R I & P 6%	400	13½	12	13⅜	14½	
101	18	..	Chi R I & P 7%	200	18	17½	18	18	
12¾	8½	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	10	
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	200	7⅛	7	7	9	
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	18000	13¾	12⅞	13¼	13⅞	
37⅜	26⅝	3.60†	City Ice & Fuel	200	29½	28¾	29½	29½	
70	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	70¼	70	70¼	70	
101	85	..	City Invest	10	80	80	80	..	
4⅜	½	..	City Stores	1100	⅝	½	⅝	..	
22⅞	10	1	Clark Equipment	600	10	10	10	10	
107	97½	7½	Coca Cola	500	111½	110½	111	111¼	
50½	27¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	1300	27¾	27¼	27¼	28	
104½	87⅞	6	*Colg-Palm-P pf	400	88¼	83½	87	89¾	
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	400	8	8	8	..	
10½	10	..	Colonial2Bea Oil	3600	10	10	10	..	
32¼	8	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8	7⅞	8	8	
115	30	8	Colo F & I pr	80	38	34	34	..	
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	9500	18¾	16¾	17⅛	18⅝	
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	200	77	76	77	76½	
97¼	81	5	Columbia G pf B	100	72½	72½	72½	..	
111⅜	33	4	Columbian Carb	900	35½	35	35½	35¾	
120	1.60	..	Comm Credit	3200	10½	10	10	10½	
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	80	20½	20	20	..	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	18	17	17⅞	18½	
106	97½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	97½	97½	97½	97½	
90	68	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	68½	67	67	..	
21½	9½	1	*Comm Solvents	8300	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¾	
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	27000	4½	4	4	4¾	
100⅜	60¼	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	60	57	57	60¼	
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	2300	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	700	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
109¾	61	4	Consol Gas	7200	64⅞	62⅞	64⅜	65¼	
187⅜	73¼	2	*Consol Film I pf	500	11	10	10¼	11⅞	
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	400	95¼	94½	94½	95	
		6	*Consol Rys Cu pf	2000	15½	15	15	16	
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8½	2	..	Container A	100	2	1½	1½	2	
3	½	..	Container B	200	½	½	½	..	
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6¼	6	6	6⅜	
3¾	¾	..	Cont Baking B	700	¾	¾	¾	¾	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	46½	46¼	46¼	48	
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	1300	34	33	33⅜	33¾	
18⅞	4½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	4⅜	4½	4½	4¾	
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	2700	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20	
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	5	..	Cont Oil	4500	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾	
12	¾	..	Cont Shares	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾	
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	4300	42	40½	40¾	42	
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	20	130	130	130	131	
18	3¾	..	Coty	2400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..	
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	23¼	23	23¼	23	
8¾	3½	..	Crosley Radio	400	3	3	3	3¾	
38¼	15¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	500	16	16	16	..	
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2¼	2	2	2¼	
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	400	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	26½	
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	70	60	58	60	..	
5⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	700	1½	1	1	1½	
5⅞	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	12	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	12	12	12	12	
2⅜	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	700	¼	¼	¼	¼	
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	500	32½	31½	32	33	
100	29	4	Curtis Publishing	200	30	27	29	..	
5⅞	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	7700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
8½	1⅞	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	2	1⅞	2	2	
112	81	7	Cushman 7%	10	80½	80½	80½	..	
41	8	..	Cutler Hammer	100	8	8	8	8	

—D

23	4	..	Davison Chem	1300	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¾	
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	14¾	
157¼	74¼	9	Del & Hudson	2400	75	70	70¼	74½	
102	20½	2	Del Lack & W	1300	21	20	21	20½	
45¾	6⅝	..	Denver R G pf	200	5½	5½	5½	6½	
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	50	106	106	106	106	
23	12¼	1	Diamond Match	3000	14¾	14¼	14¼	15	
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25½	25	25	25¼	
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	2300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
27½	21	3½	Dresser A	400	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24½	
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	15	14¾	14¾	..	
18	11	2	Dresser B	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¾	
31¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	11	11	11	15	
107	52⅝	4†	Du Pont de Nem	35200	53⅜	51⅞	52½	53½	
124¾	101	6	Du Pont deb	300	101	100	100	..	
107½	96	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	96	96	96	96	
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	30	21	21	21	..	

—E—

185¾	84½	5†	Eastman Kodak	400	85½	82¼	84¾	86¼	
135	127	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	123¾	123¾	123¾	..	
21⅞	7½	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	1200	8	8	8	8	
11⅛	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	300	5	5	5	5	
68	35½	..	Elaingon S pf	200	53¼	53	53½	53⅞	
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	43100	32	28¾	30½	32½	
9⅛	2½	..	Elec-Mas-Ind	1400	2½	2¾	2⅞	3	
60⅜	14⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	13500	14⅜	12¼	12¾	14⅞	
108¼	57	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	58	55	55	60	
98¼	49	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	300	51	47	47	52	
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	600	31½	29¾	30	31	
1	⅛	..	Emerson Brant B	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
10	3½	2	Emporium Capwl	120	3½	3½	3½	3½	
45⅝	29⅞	3	Endicott Johnson	100	38	38	38	39½	
118	102½	7	Endicott John pf	200	107	106½	106½	107½	
48	21¼	1.60	Engineers Pub S	300	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	24	
87	50	5	Engineers P S 8pf	300	53	50	50	55	
98	61	..	Engineers P S 6pf	400	60	58	58	64	
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	19½	18½	19½	19⅝	
39¾	6⅞	..	Erie RR	700	6¾	5¾	6⅜	6⅞	
45½	10¾	4	Erie RR 1pf	200	9¾	8¾	8¾	10½	
40½	6	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7	7	7	..	
12⅜	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4	3½	3½	4	

—F—

29⅜	4½	..	Fairbanks Morse	2100	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞	
37½	13	1	Fed Dept Stores	1000	13½	13	13	13½	
93	62½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	65	60	60	62½	
7⅝	3	.30	Fed Motor Tr	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
30	4	..	Fed Water Serv	1600	4¾	4	4½	4¾	
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	3000	23½	21½	22½	24	
104	85¼	6½	Filenes pf	20	95¾	95¾	95¾	..	
21½	13	..	Firestone T & R	100	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝	
66¼	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	1200	50⅝	50	50	51	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	5500	50½	47¼	49	51	
⅞	¼	..	Flak Rubber	400	½	¼	¼	¼	
3	½	..	Flak Rub 1pf	225	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
3½	½	..	Flak R 1pf cv	60	1	⅞	⅞	..	
19⅜	5	..	Follansbee B

CANADA'S LOAN SUBSCRIPTION ENCOURAGING

Dominion Now Turns Attention to Transportation Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 10—Having given impressive evidence of the country's inherent strength and the unswerving confidence of its people, by the oversubscription of a $150,000,000 domestic loan in a little more than a week's time, the Dominion will now turn its attention to the important question of solving the transportation problems of the country.

Investigation of the whole transportation situation will be undertaken by a Royal Commission. Due to economic conditions, and especially to farming conditions on the prairies, the two major railways have been losing much money. This drain on the funds of the two companies has been looked upon as a serious national problem and has been discussed thoroughly in Parliament.

Duplication of services, the effect of bus and truck competition, non-paying passenger lines and likely the broad subject of freight rates will be among the questions canvassed during the investigation.

Business has shown improvement during the last week. Manufacturing is giving evidence of betterment, many instances being reported of enlarged staffs and contemplated new enterprises. Woolen mills have been in full production for some time, and the outlook for the future appears bright

Activity in the boot and shoe trade is increasing particularly in Ontario.

Encouraging Results

The indexes of business activity in each of the economic areas show encouraging results for the last month. Unemployment relief measures have been adopted, in many centers, and are consequently reflected in the indexes, acting as a constructive influence.

Traces of the activity arising from relief expenditure affect the trend of new construction, denoted by contracts awarded, or building permits, as well as of employment and regular placements by government employment offices.

The power industry showed independent strength in October, the gain in electric output after seasonal adjustment being about 1 per cent following a gain of 3 per cent in the preceding month.

The iron market is quiet, but there is a better feeling evident as a result of the resumption of operations in one of the larger eastern locomotive and car-building plants, which incidentally has had a favorable effect on the employment situation.

Electrical appliance manufacturers report that business with the retail dealer was much better in November than in October.

The Bank of Montreal, in its financial statement for the year ended Oct. 31, 1931, reports profits of $5,386,379, which compare with $6,519,031 in 1930. The liquid position of the bank continues favorable with quickly available resources equal to 58.11 per cent of all liabilities to the public and cash and gold reserves equal to 11.64 per cent of all public liabilities.

Newsprint Negotiations

Revival of negotiations in the newsprint industry looking toward a consolidation of the leading producers in the Dominion together with the matter of newsprint prices for next year coming to the fore at the present time, has served to turn public interest in the direction of that industry.

So far as the merger is concerned conferences are under way which may soon lead to a definite plan, and so far as can be learned the present negotiations are such as promise constructive results. In the matter of newsprint prices for next year, official indications are completely lacking as yet, but there have been intimations which indicate that a cut will, in all likelihood be announced.

The wheat market during the last week has been under the influence of world financial conditions, and the causes of the drop to low levels and subsequent recovery are to be traced to influences outside of the ordinary orbit of the market.

Completion of Dominion financing in a highly satisfactory manner removes a barrier that has impeded the normal trend of provincial and municipal borrowing operations for several months. During the last four months there have been comparatively few municipal issues, and in recent weeks funding operations have been at a virtual standstill due to interest being focused on the National Service Loan. Normally these months see a heavy volume of financing being undertaken.

Stock Prices Decline

A gradual decline in the concluding three weeks of November just about wiped out the sharp recovery recorded in the opening week on the Montreal Stock Exchange, the net result of the month's trading being a gain of about a third of a point over the October close.

According to figures compiled by the Federal Insurance Department, policy loans made by Canadian insurance companies during the first six months of the present year aggregated $48,579,088, compared with approximately $43,000,000 during the like period last year and $88,500,000 for 1930.

Bank clearings for the month of November show considerable decrease from the like month last year. One exception is, however, the Winnipeg clearing center, which shows an advance over last year of $158,802,341. Montreal clearings for the month amounted to $450,549,650, compared with $532,743,207 in November, last year. Toronto clearings reached $379,854,789, which was a decrease of $73,672,922 or 16.26 per cent.

TWIN STATE GAS & ELECTRIC

The Twin State Gas & Electric Company and Berwick & Salmon Falls Electric Company, operating subsidiaries of New England Public Service Company and part of Middle West Utilities System, report combined gross earnings of $2,584,709 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, compared with $2,601,613 for the corresponding period the year previous. After operating expenses, taxes and other charges, the net available for retirement and dividends was $704,448, compared with $702,377 a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	65½	65
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36¼	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	38	35
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	21	19
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	89	89
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	89¾	89¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	79	78
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	44¾	41
Amer Inter 5½s '49	85½	84½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71	71
Amer Smelting 5s '47	58	54
Amer Smelting 6s '47	97	96
Amer Sugar Refin 6s '37	80	80
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102¾	102½
Amer T&T 5s '39 cv	109	108½
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	102¾	102¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¾	100
Amer T&T 5s '65	100¾	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	99½	99½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104	103
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	75	75
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	35	35
Armour & Co 4½s '39	13	13
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	72
Associated Oil 6s '35	62½	61
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	99½	99½
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	79½	79½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	86¼	85
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	94
Atl Coast Line 1st 4s '52	87½	84
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	79¾	79½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	80	80
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	44½	43½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96½	95¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83¼	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83¼	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	71	70
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46	42
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	62	62
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	93	93
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅝	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅝	104⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80	80
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	97	95
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	96½	96½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	33	33
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	63¼	63¼
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	103¾	103¾
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	90½	89¾
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104½	104½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	92	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74¼	74
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	73¼	73
Can North deb 6½s '46	80½	80
Can North deb 7s '40	94	94
Can Pacific deb 4s	93	92¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	63¼	62½
Can Pacific 5s '44	71	69¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	87	87
Cen District Tel 5s	70	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	103	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	81	81
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	80	80
Certainteed 5½s '48	98½	98½
Ches Corp 5s '47	45¾	45
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	76½	75
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	77	77
Ches & O 4½s B	91½	91½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	77½	76
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct.	43	43
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	42	42
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	85	84½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	97¾	97¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	14	14
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	46	45
Chicago M&StP 4½s	56	56
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	60	59½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	7¼	6
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	28	26
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	51½	51½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	27	25¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	65¼	65½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	53½	51
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	44	43½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s' 60	29½	28
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	26½	26½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s D	100¼	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	106½	106½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	55	55
Cin Un T 5s ret wi	86	86
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97	96¾
City Inv Co 4s	62½	62½
Clev Un Term 6s '73	79¾	79¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	97½	97
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	31	29¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	55¾	55¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May.	81¾	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	80½	80½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	88½
Conn Ry & Lt Coy 4½s sta	89	88½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	93½	93½
Con Gas 4½s '51	26	26
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	95¼	94½
Consum Pow un 5s '52	104½	103¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	101½	101
Crown Zellerbach 5½s ww '40	22⅞	22½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	54¼	54¼
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	2	1
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	40½	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102	102
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	78¾	77
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	83	83
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94	94
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	60¼	60¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	21¾	15
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	36	35
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	94¾	93½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	83	83
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	99	98½
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	6½	6
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	20	20
Erie RR ref 5s '67	57½	57
Erie RR gen lien	35	33¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	47	45
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	34½	33
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	70	70
Fla East Coast 5s '74	72	72
Gannett 6s '42	7¾	6½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	77	76
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	80½	80
Gen Electric 3½s '42	93	92
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	96	96
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '29	100	99½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	63½	62½
Ge Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3
Goodrich 6s '45	45	43
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68¼	65¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	73
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93¾	92½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63	63
Great Northern gen 5½s B'52	79	75
Great Northern 7s '36 A	87½	86
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	50½	50
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	31	31
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	87	84½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	25	25
Hudson Coal 5s '62	39½	39½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58¾	56
Humble Oil 5s '37	80¾	79¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¼	102⅞
Ill Central 4%s '66	31¾	31
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	31	31
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	98	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80¾	80¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	50	48½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	53	52
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	50¾	50¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	47	46
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	62½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	71½	71½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	50	50
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	13½	12
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	50
Int Paper 6s '55	52	51
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	37	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45½	42½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53	50
Kan City Pts&Wmn 4s '36	51	50
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	47	47
Kan City P & L 4½s B	53	53
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96¼	96¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	60	60
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84¾	84¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41	41
Kings Co El 4s '49	66¾	66¾
Kings Co Lt 6s '54	102¾	102¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	95	95
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96½	96
Laclede Gas 5½s D	79¼	79
L'Autaro 6s '54	102	102
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	90½	90¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	45
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	94	94
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	45	45
Lehigh Val Coal 5½s '44	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	40½	40
Long Island 5s '34	89¾	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	93½	93½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	41¼	41
L&N uni 4s '40	101¼	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	81	81
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	85	85
Manila Sol 4s '39	35	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	51½	51
Meade 6s '55	88	88
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	43	43
Metro Water 5½s '50	99½	99½
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	36¼	35½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	86½	86
Milw & StL 1st rrfg 5s	90	90
Mil & T 1st 4s '90	8	8
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	70¾	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53	53
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29½	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	48	46¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47¾	47¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	48½	47
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	48	46½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	36	35
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	10¼	10¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	17	17
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	70	69¾
Nat Steel 5s	90½	89½
Newberry 5½s	75¾	75
New Eng T&T 5s '52	80	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97¼	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	104	103¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '53 B	77½	77½
N O T & M 5s B '54	78	77
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	38	38
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	70
NYC&HR 4½s N	84	86
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	59½	58¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	58½	58½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	67	65
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	76¼	76¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89½	89½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	20¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	27½	27½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	26½	24½
	40	39½

	High	Low
NY Edison 3s '44	104	102⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94½	93⅝
NY NH&H rcts deb 4s '56	56	56
NY NH&H deb 4s '37	50	50
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	65
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	85¼	85¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43½	43¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	3	3
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101	101
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105½	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	100½	99¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	50	50
Niag Share 5½s '50	98½	98
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	72½	71¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	91⅝	91⅜
North Am Co 5s '61	25	24
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	85	83
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	76½	76⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70	70
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	73	72½
Ohio Edison 5s '31	99½	99⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4½s sta	31	30
Ore Wash RR & N 4s	93½	93½
Otis Steel 6s '41	71	71
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	55	55
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101½	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	18¾	18¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	44½	44½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	79	77
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	50½	50½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	75	75
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	85
Penn Railroad con 4½s '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¾	64
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	72	70½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	94	94
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	80½	78½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	91	86
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	98¼	98
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	100	100
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	36	36
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	89¼	89¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	56	55½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88½	87½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	90	89¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98	98
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	39½	39
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	103	102¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	49	49
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53	53
Poco Coll 5s	62	60½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4s	32	28½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	89½	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	98
Read rfg 4½s A '97	74	73
Read rfg 4½s B '97	73	72
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	71½	71½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	49	49
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	54	54
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	70½	70½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	16	15½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	101½	101½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	29	27¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	18⅜	17¾
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	31	30⅜
St Louis SW con 4s '32	35	35
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	40½	40
Seabd A L 6s ct	96	96
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	4½	3¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	1¼	1¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	44½	44½
Shell Union 5s '47	77½	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	60¼	60¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	60¼	60
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	42¼	42¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	78	78
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	82½	81½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	99¼	99
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	96	96
Smith A O 6½s '33	55	53¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅜	101
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	87	85
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	90	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68½	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	67	66
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	66½	65
Southern Ry con 5s '94	43	41
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	73¾	73¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101½	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94½	94½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	31	31
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	99¾	98½
Texas Corp 5s '44	82½	82½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	80	80
Third Ave adj 5s '60	46	45
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	93
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93¼	93
Union Pacific 4s '68	89¼	89¼
Union Pacific 5s	88½	88½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39	38
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	39	38
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	40	40
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 M	46	45
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	9	9
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13	12½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	67½	67
Wabash RR 5½s '75	14¼	14¼
Wabash RR 5s D '80	15	14
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	14½	14
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 ct	34½	34½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	7¾	7¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	38	36½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	47½	46¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101½	101½
West Shore 4s 2361	102	102
Western Electric 5s '44	71	71
Western Maryland 4s '52	100¾	100
Western Pacific 5s A '46	48	46
Western Union 5s '51	41	40
Western Union col 5s '38	62¼	62¼
Western Union 6½s '36	83	83
Western Union 5s '60	83	82
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	63	63
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	104	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	92½	92½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	70¾	70¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	101	101
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	59½	59
	68½	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Dec 10	Last Dec 9
3½s '47	99.30	99.9	99.6	99.12
1st 4¼s '47	100.17	100.10	100.10	100.24
4th 4¼s '38	100.28	100.28	100.26	100.28
US 3s '55	89.5	89.	89.	89.00
US 3½s '49	90.28	90.28	90.28	91.6
US 3½s '43 March	95.28	95.24	95.24	
US 3½s '43 June	95.28	95.28	95.28	
US 3½s '47	95.30	95.30	95.28	96.00
US 3½s '56	98.10	98.8	98.10	98.8
US 4s '54	100.15	100.8	100.8	100.15
US 4¼s '52	103.2	103.	103.	103.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	34	34
Antioquia 7s D '45	16½	16½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	18¾	18¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54¼	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s '56 B	53½	53¾
Australia 5s '55	55½	55½
Australia 5s '57	50	49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	36	35
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86	84½
Austria Hydro 6½s	40½	40
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78¾	77
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	26	25¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	75½	74
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	84	84
Belgium (King) 7s '55	86½	84½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	86½	84½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20¾	20½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	22¾	22½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	26	26
Bogota (City) 8s '45	23½	23½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	38	38
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	10	10
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	10¾	10½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	101	101
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¾	17¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19	19
Brisbane 5s '57	24	23
Budapest (City) 6s '62	35	35
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	41	41
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28	28
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	28
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	27½	27½
Bulgaria 7s '67	57	56½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27½	27½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	45½	44¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	22	21
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	73¼	73
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89½	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	20½	20¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14	13½
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	26½	26⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13¾	13¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14¼	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	11½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15	14¼
Chile (Rep) col 5s '63	23½	22
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	14½	14½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25	24¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	35¼	35
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	34	32
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	39	39
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	76¾	76¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	42	41½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	19¼	19
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	54	54
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '41 ct	65	63
Dominic (Rep) 6½s 2nd '40	47	47
Dresden 7s '45	48¾	45¾
Duke Price Power 8s '66	29	28½
Dutch El 6s '47	79	79
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78	78
Finland 5½s '58	30	30
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	42½	42½
Finnish B 6½s '54	55	55
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	51½	51½
Frankfort 6½s '53	97	96¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	21	19¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¾	111¾
German 7s '49	113	112
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	49¾	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29¾	29¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	27½	27½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	27½	27½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	32	32
Germ El Pow '53	23¾	22¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	29	28
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27	26¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	26¼	26
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	32½	32½
	29	28½

	High	Low
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	76¼	76¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102½	102½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	72¼	72¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	67	67
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	58¾	57¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	25	25
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	84	83½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	88½	88½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	44½	44½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	20½	20
Vienna 6s '52	45	44½
Warsaw 7s '58	57½	57½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	37½	37
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	75¾	75¾
Greek 7s '64	27½	27½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	70	70
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	69½	69½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	32	31½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	21½	20¾
Iseder Steel 6s '48	22¾	22¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	74	74
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	61	60
Italy (King) 7s '51	82½	82¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	77¼	77¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93½	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	36	36
Karstadt 6s '43	21	20
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	60	60
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	100⅞
Mareilles (City) 6s '34	101	100⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	20	20
Milan City) 6½s '52	84½	84¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	15	14¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	84¾	84¼
Montec

GRANGE INQUIRY INTO STATE FARM SITUATION VOTED

(Continued from Page 1)

ett, Southwick, Plainfield, Wendall, Cheshire, Saugus, Feeding Hills, South Amherst, Barnstable, Becket and Dracut. Many of these awards were made on the basis of individual relief work as well as community service.

Leo Ryan, Master of the Somerset Juvenile Grange, received a banner in recognition of the work accomplished by his Grange this year among its 50 members.

At its business session yesterday members of the State Grange went on record as favoring biennial sessions of the State Legislature instead of the present system of annual sessions. The vote was 635 to 19 to instruct the executive committee to start at once upon the work of obtaining 25,000 signatures for an initiative referendum petition.

According to the usual regulations, the petition would be presented to the 1933 Legislature, and if approved by one-fourth of its membership the petition would be presented to the succeeding session and then would be placed on the ballot in 1935.

Mr. William N. Howard of North Easton, past master of the Massachusetts State Grange, offered the resolution in favor of biennial sessions. He estimated that approximately $1,000,000 in direct expenses would be saved every year. Mr. Howard thought that biennial sessions would offer a better opportunity for public sentiment to take shape regarding outstanding questions.

An opportunity for members of the State Grange to present their agricultural problems before Gov. Joseph B. Ely was extended by the Chief Executive who addressed the State Grange body at a meeting in the Bradford ballroom last evening. He urged that members arrange a clear, concise program of what they felt should be done by the legislators to help agricultural conditions in the State and present this outline to him before the end of the session.

Governor Ely said that he would give any recommendations advanced by the farming interests throughout the State careful consideration before presenting his message to the General Court early next month. The Governor looked unfavorably on government aid in agriculture as it has thus far been administered.

That rural centers are weathering present economic conditions better than any other sections was an opinion advanced by the Governor. He said that the report of his committee on unemployment relief confirmed this.

Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, president of the Massachusetts State College, was also a guest speaker. He cited an increase of 20 per cent in attendance records to prove the growing interest in the state college.

A record of 50 years' service in the same Grange, shared by four persons, was signalized by the awarding of jewels in the presence of Governor Ely. They were Mrs. Lizzie H. Bryant, Mrs. Caroline E. Geeser, Mrs. Sarah E. Collins, all of Worcester, and Mr. Samuel Burpee of Sterling. A class of 600 members was admitted to sixth degree membership in the State Grange.

Textile Machines Said to Improve

Improvement in textile machinery is due to cooperation between cotton spinners in American mills, laboratory research work and the practices of mills and machinery builders abroad, Mr. J. L. Truslow of the Whitin Machinery Works of Whitinsville, Mass., told the Textile Forum conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today. The meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce was attended by men from New England and New York State mills.

Mr. Truslow discussed recent American textile machinery improvements with particular reference to the developments that have attracted attention in other countries. He called attention to the differences in the problems confronting European mills as compared with American mills and said it was important to keep the differences in mind because they make it impossible to introduce European ideas bodily into this country before they have been thoroughly tried out in American plants.

"We try out in our laboratories all ideas proposed by our technical staff and it is from this sort of research that a large percentage of the radical changes in the spinning frame are derived," he said. "We do not place too great dependence on laboratory tests, however, in making final decisions. If an idea looks promising in the laboratory we immediately try to arrange for a test under mill conditions and until this is completed we suspend judgment on the value of the improvement."

Music

Kingsbury—Langendoen

Last night in Jordan Hall, Marion Kingsbury, soprano, and Jacobus Langendoen, cellist, gave a recital with the able Edwin Biltcliff as assisting pianist. On the program were songs and arias by Balfe, Stanford, Augusta Holmes, a setting by Mr. Langendoen of A. A. Milne's poem "In the Dark" (first time), and a group by Hugo Wolf. Mr. Langendoen offered a Bach Sonata in G minor, a Toccata by Frescobaldi-Cassado, a suite by Nin and a pair of his own compositions (first performance). The artists joined forces in numbers by Weber, Handel and Bach.

The work of Mrs. Kingsbury is known to a considerable number of those who frequent the recital hall. She may be relied upon to choose songs of worth and to sing them in as interesting a manner as her powers may admit. And since she chooses her material with apparent thought, it is unfortunate that she is not better equipped to give them a more advantageous hearing. It would appear from her work last night that Mrs. Kingsbury is more comfortable with the older masters. The Handel aria, "What Passion Cannot Raise," from the "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day" was given with freedom of tone production and nicety of phrasing. In Bach's aria, "My Heart Ever Faithful," from the Whitsunday Cantata, she also gave pleasure. Obviously this is the type of music Mrs. Kingsbury is best fitted to perform.

Mr. Langendoen gave an excellent account of himself. His tone was at all times firm, his intonation secure, and his bow arm well under control. Mr. Langendoen is a sensitive musician and a dependable player. His own compositions, which show modernistic tendencies as to harmonization, were at a disadvantage, in that they were near the close of a program too long. They were, however, most cordially received. His setting of the poem by Milne seemed to this reviewer rather farfetched. We cannot readily adjust ourselves to the idea of Christopher Robin "gone modern." Mr. Biltcliff gave an excellent reading of the piano part, and throughout the evening his work at the piano was distinctly an addition to the program. There was applause for all concerned and, of course, some encores.

G. M. S.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 Talk, "The Art of Living."
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and his orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:15 Friend's Program.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; Marion Harris, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra; Ted Weem's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Matinee Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 Holiday program.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Piano interlude.
6:20 "Here and There in Radioland."
6:25 Wright Band; interview.
6:30 "Songs of Yesterday."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Penta Tango Troubadours.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra;; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Casa Loma Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:30 Miss Lee LaMay, baritonette.
5:45 Musical Mirror; tenor; orchestra.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Stage Star Program.
6:30 "Golden Trail of Melody."
6:45 Close Friends Club.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Editing the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chester Gaylord, popular soloist.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, "A Message of Genuine Good Will to the United States."
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Orchestra; Islanders.
11:00 Telegraphic report Bruins-Falcons hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Weather; news; time.
11:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Panico Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 "The Happy Repairman."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra.
7:00 News.
7:15 "Front Page Headlines."
7:30 Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeteers; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniatures; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Frank Broughton, tenor.
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 "At the Console."
6:00 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—Edison Holiday Program.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Ray Perkins, monologist.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon ensemble.
1:45 p. m.—State House talk; news.
2:00 p. m.—"Footlight Fancies."
2:30 p. m.—Studio Players: Ibsen drama.
2:45 p. m.—Mormon Tabernacle Choir.
3:15 p. m.—Al Sillari, accordionist.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Cavaliers Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Lost Battalion Highlights."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Tribute to American Father.
1:45 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Educational Feature talk.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlight Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Little Journeys to Market.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Don and Betty.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Meyer Davis Trio.
1:30 p. m.—Organ Tones.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artist Recital.
2:30 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, "Lady from Louisiana."
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Program.

Surveying the Nile From the Air

A Flying Flag—Wings Over Singapore—A Junction in Africa—Seeing by Proxy

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Radio and Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HELD high in the esteem of the ancients, the waters of the mysterious Nile, serving modern needs, are uncomfortably low at times. Extra water there is, but it is held up in great quantities by a vast swamp area in the upper Nile known as the Sudd.

Whatever is to be done about it will be expensive, but the need exists and the Government is going ahead with plans. Strangely enough, it is the very modern airplane which has been used to probe the possibilities of this historic river.

Air surveying is invaluable in studying a large tract of country. It is comprehensive, quick and relatively inexpensive. Thus 11,000 square miles of territory have been surveyed by air at a saving of £60,000 over the usual method.

Some 200 miles east of the Upper Nile is the River Pibor. While Sudd areas are extensive between the two rivers, there is a stretch where these swamps could be avoided in building a canal, thus supplying the Niles with Pibor waters.

Further up the Nile from this tentative canal junction is Lake Albert. The waters of this lake could be controlled by a big dam at the northern end as an alternative scheme to the Pibor canal project. With the air survey completed either one of these plans is likely to be adopted.

Fledglings and Ensigns

During the war when a student airplane pilot was "turned loose" or allowed to fly alone for the first time, his instructor tied a large white handkerchief on the tail of the airplane to warn all other fliers that this was a fledgling and anything might be expected of him.

Sea history is rich with flags, but the airplane has neglected this form of display or identification since the fledgling flag of the war.

Her traditions bound up with the sea, it is quite logical that Great Britain should transfer over to the new ships of the air the use of flags. Thus a distinguishing ensign for aircraft, airdromes and transport undertakings has been authorized. It is "of light blue, with a dark blue cross, edged with white, in the first quarter of the union."

The Singapore Ports

In the Far East a half Oriental, half Occidental, city stands, distribution center for that part of the world. It is Singapore. Made a great seaport by British shipping, its modernization is about to be completed by its becoming a great airport as well.

Considered the most important undertaking in Singapore in this century, the new airdrome with attending facilities, will cost about £750,000 or about $6,200,000. Built on the Kallang basin site, a landing field permitting 1000 yards run in any direction will be built. A reinforced concrete runway will provide service to the biggest of flying boats.

Four hangars 250 by 125 feet, a reinforced concrete wharf with a five-ton electric crane, a store shed and conversion of part of the Kallang basin into a sheltered harbor for shallow draft vessels are some of the points included in the plan.

An 'All-Water' Air Route

Exclusive passenger or exclusive mail and express services as compared with combination passenger and mail service are used on all airways. The route to be covered bears much influence on the choice of operating plan.

On the long British Empire route, the combination service seems to be best according to Sir Alan Cobham, basing his judgment on his many extensive trips to distant British dominions. His trip to Central Africa and return, completed early this fall, proved the possibility of using large seaplanes for the trip to Central Africa since he found he could land on the Nile, even when the river was running a 16-mile-an-hour current, without difficulty. He said the big ship handled as easily as a small one.

Central Africa in itself is no place to use as a terminal for long-distance air services. Its value is as a halfway station to the Cape, South Africa. Sir Alan sees no difficulties in the way of an all-water route to Central Africa. When the Cape service is being flown in its entirety the mail and passenger travel time will be halved.

Miami Air Races

An international flavor will be given the Fourth Annual Miami All-American Air Races, Jan. 7, 8 and 9, when the Russian war flier, Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, and the air attaché of the French Embassy, Maj. Georges Thenault, will participate in the events. Even Mrs. Seversky will be there flying her own plane.

Major Seversky is now an airplane manufacturer in the United States. Major Thenault will bring with him a trophy presented by the French Government. Another foreign trophy will be from the Mexican Government in the form of a silver sombrero.

An effort to make a new record for outside loops will be made by Dale Jackson, co-holder of the world's refueling endurance record. A specially rebuilt plane for this purpose has just been completed.

A Model Speaks

While the drone of passing airplanes can be heard by blind children, the sight of these modern ships of the skies has never been theirs. When a principal of a school for these youngsters brought this to the attentions of the Imperial Airways, this company at once sent a model of one of its 14-passenger Handley Page biplanes.

The model measured two feet six inches across, and the children could easily feel from wing tip to wing tip and get the exact proportions and details of these air liners. Propellers, motors, fuselage, ailerons and all the other fascinating details of the flying machine were soon familiar pictures to them. Now when the drone of mighty motors is heard overhead, they, too, can see the great air liner on its way to foreign lands.

Edison Shop
CHRISTMAS GIFT BROADCAST
WEEI
11:30-12 A.M. Wednesday
4:30- 5 P.M. Friday
Settle into the depths of a comfortable chair and listen . . . Christmas gift suggestions are on the air! And be sure to have a paper and pencil handy to jot down those you like best. Then sally forth — with a list complete.
★
The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston

MARBLE COMPANY TO ERECT BIG MILL

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Vermont Marble Company of Proctor last night announced plans for the immediate erection of a brick and steel mill, 264 by 110 feet.

One of the first jobs for the new plant will be the turning out of exterior marble for the United States Supreme Court at Washington, which will require two years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear direct from makers; suit lengths by mail postage paid; samples free. "AMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 328 Stornoway, Scotland.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 155 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

Joe Brown REALTORS Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN, 30, experienced stenographer, private secretary and correspondent; 8 years in present position; work must be interesting and afford a future; salary secondary; will travel. C-27, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

STAMPS FOR SALE

Canada, 1859, 5c "Beaver," nice copy. Cat. 65c. Only 25c
U. S. 1908, $1, No. 342, very fine pre-cancelled copy. Cat. $2.00. Only 80c
U. S. No. 1460, 75c Parcel Post, very fine pre-cancelled. Cat. 85c. Only 40c
Ditto with straight edge 25c
Cash with order. Want lists solicited. Early U. S. Pence Canada, Alberta and other lawa, etc., in stock. Fine British colonial at one-third of cat.
W. KELSEY HALL
617 Harris Avenue Woonsocket, R. I.

STORES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Boro Hall Section—The focal point of all Greater New York City subways; ideal location for distributors; rents very reasonable. N. E. DAHLMAN, Realtor, 50 Myrtle Ave. Triangle 5-0990.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Ideally located, completely furnished, delightfully livable home, ½ hour from Los Angeles; 6 master bedrooms; superb view; gardens cared for; $400 to $500 per month according to lease. MRS. COLE, 2211 California Avenue. Tel. 21513.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Be independent, sell hosiery, underwear to friends, co-workers; spare time; good commissions; no investment; others succeed, why not you? Visit us. STRAUSS MILLS, 2852 Broadway (111th), New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 70 Columbia Heights—To sublet attractive 3 rooms, nicely furnished, woodburning fireplace, electric refrigeration, heat; reasonable; references. CHURCHMAN. Tel. Ma. 4-3891.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., Yorkshire Gardens—Modern garden apartments, Maple Ave. and Kissena Boulevard; 3 rooms, dining alcove to 7 rooms, 3 baths, from $70. Independence 3-8777.

N. Y. C., 19 W. 95th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $48 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TO RENT OUR MODERN ELEVATED APARTMENTS.

N. Y. C., 114 W. 70th St.—Convenient 72nd St. subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath $1600; 3 rooms and bath $1100. Superintendent on premises.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sublease 6-room apartment and maid's room, heat, hot water, Frigidaire. 6 Granger Pl. Bid. 0911.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—First floor, 5 rooms and bath. $753 111th Street, adjoining Christian Science church. Apply church office.

ARTISTS

PORTRAITS painted from life or photographs, $50. STUDIO 3, 67 West 67th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 346

Local Classified

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, on the Tamiami Trail, a well-established year-round business paying a good return on investment. BROTHER AND SISTER SANDWICH SHOP, Bradenton, Fla.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3510—Reliable Attendants—N. Y. C.

QUEENSBORO PLACEMENT BUREAU gives courteous and intelligent service in supplying household help. Agency, 3763 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Pom. 6-7480.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont St., Boston. Lib. 2724.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home for those who need quiet, rest and study; attention if needed. "THE EAST VIEW," 147 Harding Ave., Long Beach, N. Y. Tel. 3342.

LAKEVIEW—Rest home for those needing to rest and study; attention if needed. 58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Stad. 8819.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALSAM pillows $1; Adirondacks. Address MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, New York.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York. 6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

REAL ESTATE

MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Stucco house just completed on fine high plot in one of the exclusive sections of Mamaroneck; 7 rooms and 3 baths, large studio living room, open terrace with slate floor, hot water heat (oil), cedar closets, rolling screens; 2-car built-in garage with overhead doors, slate roof; finest material and workmanship; private bathing beach privileges; priced at $27,500, good terms.
FRED T. WILSON, Real Estate
236 Mamaroneck Ave., 3 doors from P. O.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ANGOLA, N. Y.—Would like to board one or two elderly ladies in my comfortable home in the country, 20 miles from Buffalo; elderly couple also acceptable; bath and modern conveniences; write for particulars; references required. Address MRS. EDWARD LAMBERT, Angola, N. Y.

NEWTON, MASS.—My home is comfortable, attractive and well recommended; warm, sunny rooms; good food and quiet environment. 115 Grasmere St., Newton North 1751.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive, warm, sunny room next to bath; every convenience with kitchen privilege; business woman or for study; references; private family; $5. Asp. 4387. 24 Strathmore Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 109 Sterling St., cor. Bedford Ave., two blocks Sterling St. Sta. I. R. T. or Prospect Park Sta. B. M. T.—Two single rooms, both adjacent to bath; $6 each; suitable business gentlemen; breakfast optional; no other roomers. Tel. Flatbush 2-10296.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 411 East 18th St.—Comfortable, sunny room, private family; B. M. T. subway, Cortelyou Road station, Brickminster 2-8465.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush—Large double room; business couple or 2 ladies; reasonable. Box X-74, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS—Single sunny room, elevator apartment; homelike; business woman; convenient all transit. Triangle 5-8595.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
Until You See the Pierrepont
The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy. Commodious sunlit rooms, full hotel service, Swiming Pool, Roof, Solarium, $10-$30 weekly. Ideally located.
4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COMB. B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Borough Hall.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 4-5500

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Two comfortable, attractive rooms in private family; fine location; homelike; board optional; convenient to church, trains and bus. Centre Newton 0549-M.

N. Y. C., 6125 Broadway—Bright outside room; private apartment; suitable business woman-couple; reasonable. HOCK, Tel. Kingsbridge 6-4756.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th—Near church; cheerful outside; running water; refined home; board optional. University 4-2451 (PEARSON).

N. Y. C., 515 W. 110th (12 D)—Private apartment offers beautiful sunny front room, connecting bath, for 2; exceptional; 12th floor.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Business person, large light room near park; private home. Telephone Circle 7-1015.

NEW YORK CITY, 545 W. 111th (Apt. 8 B)—Sunny outside room, single; river view. MRS. ELWOOD B. SMITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXCELLENT attendant wants temporary work; will renovate wardrobe; broad experience. W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes housework, whole or part time; also good sewer. Write VUDA, 208 W. 20th St., New York City.

GOVERNESS, French, English, etc., experienced, pleasant, wishes position. Write Box H-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY'S maid speaking French, English, German and Italian; good packer; American passport; wishes position. Write Box H-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED, capable woman, service wherever needed in household. Write Box B-62, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPANISH—Private lessons by competent native teacher; easy conversational method; also grammar; reasonable rates. SENORITA CASTRO, Republic 9-7357. 109-12 Pine Grove St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

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Towe & Kohlmaier
Beginning Friday, Oct. 9
We are offering everything in the store at very reduced prices.

Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
500 Pine St. 5-2151 — 430 State St. 5-1360

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVE. Phone 4-5830

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

HOWLAND'S
On Every List for Every Lady
Silk Lingerie, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Silk Hosiery, $1.25, $1.65, $1.95
Slippers of Satin, Crepe, Kid, $1.65

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

THE
HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializes in Good Food for all occasions
$2 CANNON STREET Dial 4-7782

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Men's Shirts, $1.
Christmas gift special — men's shirts of quality broadcloth and madras. White, colors and patterns. All sizes.
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

Thompson's Apparel Shop
Local Distributors of
SPORT COATS
Made of Brittany fine-loomed camel's hair. All models are exclusive with us.

Why do your own laundry?
We have a service within every family budget—Tel. 5-5057
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 BROAD STREET
LIEFELD BROS. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

SLEDS
Flexible Flyers . $3.75 to $8.75
Fire Flys . . . . $2.00 to $6.00

SKIS
$2.00 to $6.00

SKATES
Special Shoe Skates, limited sizes, $3.75
OTHERS TO $10
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 005

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATORS
Lamps—Fixtures—Shades
Electrical Construction
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Leonard's Tea Room
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Fancy Forms for Holiday Season
Moderate Prices
148 MASON ST. Tel. 4039

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

A. V. SALVATORE
Selected Furs
244 GREENWICH AVENUE

AGAIN
We present for your approval a new line of Christmas cards of the same class which has made this store so popular.
The Quill Stationery Shop
34 E. PUTNAM AVENUE
Near Pickwick Arms, Greenwich, Conn.

THE FAVORITE SHOE STORE
Footwear, Buckles, Hosiery, Bags
103 No. Main St., Port Chester 92 Greenwich Ave.
Tel. 1159 Tel. 948

HARTFORD

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If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
139 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD *(Continued)*

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GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

RALSTON THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
M. J. BURNHAM
INCORPORATED
West Hartford, Conn.
JUST ANOTHER TEMPTING BREAKFAST CEREAL

The Settlement Cook Book
by Mrs. Simon Kander
Over 2700 recipes tested in a home kitchen. White washable cover. New handy index.
$2.50

WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Unusual Hand Bags
Beautiful Silk Hosiery
Wool Sport Hose
for Men and Women

JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET
CHRISTMAS GIFTS of LEATHER
Always acceptable and our assortment is large and attractive.
An early selection assures satisfaction.

H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 CHURCH STREET
The Best in Insurance and Real Estate
A Service That Is Pleasing and Mutually Profitable.
DENNISTON AND SON
955 Parmington Avenue Phone 4-3542

Spirella
Everything in Corsetry
Demonstrations without obligation gladly given.
Mrs. Marguerite B. Mack, City Mgr.
31 Sherman Street Phone 7-7513

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 3-0498

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVE.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MLLE. ROY
49 ALLYN STREET
Coats, Gowns, Millinery
Greatly Reduced
These values are very worthwhile. *Come in and see them.*

HOME CANNED
Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, String Beans, Peaches, Blueberries, Pie Cherries
Representative will call or they can be seen at the home of Mrs. John Ward, Palisade Ave., Windsor. Tel. 23-J.
See sign WARD & SON, Florist, halfway between Windsor and Windsor Locks.

WILKINSON'S
738 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE
CANDIES NUTS
POPCORN
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers and Salted Nuts

Toy Pops
for the Children's Christmas
Attractively Boxed at 50c
Salted Nuts, Bon Bons and other Candies
Grace A. Cooke
49 Garden St., Wethersfield. Phone 9-5569

MERIDEN

"BOOK TRAILS"
Embodying modern educational methods from nursery thru grades, illustrated in full color by new process.
Send for review in The Christian Science Monitor of March 12, 1929
MRS. R. I. FOSTER
459 N. MAIN ST., WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Connecticut State Manager

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
*DECORATORS & U

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

We Are Ready for
Christmas
and
We Cordially Invite You to Come Into Our Store and View Our New Stocks of
MEN'S WEAR
and
NOVELTIES
This Year Our Line Features Presents for Men and Women
SHOP OUR STORE FOR YOUR WANTS

For 57 Years Serving the New Haven Public
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Make This an Optical Christmas
Opera Glasses, $6 up
Binoculars, $15 up
Sun Dials, $1.50 up
Barometers, $3.50 up
Fountain Pens, $1.50 up
Thermometers, 50c up
ESTAB 1890 THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
849 CHAPEL STREET

Don't Run Chances!
Protect Your Auto Radiator from the Elements . . .
DENATURED ALCOHOL, 40c gal.
Also Anti-Freeze
Lightbourn & Pond Co.
BROADWAY

The Mechanics Bank
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COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

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WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
344 ORANGE STREET 5-4673

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

PICTURES
A Framed Picture Makes a Lasting Gift for the Home—New Low Prices
Dreisbach's
430 State Street

SOCONY GASOLINE
INDIA TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 TEMPLE STREET 3-5034

NEW LONDON

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

NORWALK

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CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Personal Stationery $1.00
200 Sheets High Grade Bond Paper, size 6x7, and 100 Envelopes to match, neatly printed in blue ink with any three or four-line name and address you wish. Boxed for $1.00.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
THE HOUR PRESS
34 WALL STREET Phone 957 NORWALK

IRVING B. STONE
A Friendly Store for Women and Children
Integrity—Good Taste
Phone 329
13 MAIN STREET NORWALK, CONN.

O. & B. Dry Goods Store
Something for Every Member of the Family
Specializing in Children's Wear
61-63 MAIN ST., NORWALK

Christmas Jewelry
10% to 50% Reduction
AT
Robert A. Bennedict's
Jeweler
22 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

Norwalk Boot Shop
Slippers—Shoes
Jade Hosiery
42 WALL STREET NORWALK

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
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Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Virginia Creeper
(Psedera quinquefolia)

Question: I have been told that the Virginia creeper is an excellent ivy to plant beside the porch, but it does not seem to grow well at all. Can you tell me how to remedy this? —H. T., Boston.

Answer: Taking it for granted that you have tried planting in rich earth or used fertilizer and watered sufficiently, the suggestion is that you try planting the Boston ivy, which is similar to the creeper. Both belong to the grape family, but the Boston ivy, *Psedera tricuspidate*, is a much more hardy, ornamental climber for city planting. Virginia creeper is excellent about country places. but frequently misbehaves when the attempt is made to raise it in the city.

Both species grow well from cuttings, and they will generally do better if planted on the north side of a building and encouraged with careful attention to water and training for two or three years. Moist, dark habitats seem to be their favorites.

Question: The review question at the bottom of the article on common sole asked on which side of the sole its eyes were. In the article it was said they were on the right side, and the picture shows them on the left. On which side of the sole are its eyes?—L. W. G., Columbus, Ohio.

Answer: The matter of on which side the eyes are varies in the different species of flatfish. Needless to say, they are always on the "upper" side when the fish is at the bottom. When in an upright position, this "upper" side becomes either right or left, and which it is depends on the species. The sole in the article was the European sole, which has its eyes on the left side. The American sole has them on the right.

Question: Can you tell me about Mexican beans? Every year they are to be found in the 10-cent stores as jumping beans, but I can find no explanation of them any place.—B. F. S., Syracuse, N. Y.

Answer: It is not the bean that jumps, but the active little larva inside. Small, oval, and yellow eggs are laid in an adhesive condition on the seed pods of a leguminous Mexican tree by a tropical bean weevil, one of the many species of insects belonging to the *Bruchidæ* family. These hatch into white, soft, fleshy grubs with strong biting mandibles. Pupation takes place in the seed, the larva eating out the inner portion of the seed, but leaving the germ unharmed. When the little fellow is active in the bean, it has a market value as a "jumping bean." It might prove of interest to keep a few of these beans in a warm, moist place and see what comes out. An empty box with plenty of small holes in the top would do. Keep in a warm place.

Brevities

Passing Show: An explorer considers the earth's coldest spot to be Verkhoyauak in Siberia. He has evidently never said the wrong thing when dining out with his wife.

Hubbard (Ore.) Enterprise: It takes hard work to make easy living.

Detroit News: In view of the world's surplus of wheat, is there nothing we can beat swords into but plowshares?

Ashland Independent: A local writer of very light verse has decided to give up, having received six rejected poems from an editor to whom he had mailed only four.

Humorist: A literary critic observes that there are comparatively few bearded novelists. Some novelists are quite content to let their plots wear the whiskers.

In Lighter Vein

Here's One for You!

It's nothing much to think of—
But every now and then,
I wonder where M. Gandhi
Carries his fountain pen.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Editors Are Courteous

"I desire no remuneration for this poem," said the office visitor. "I merely submit it as a compliment."

"Then, my dear sir, allow me to return the compliment," replied the editor with true journalistic courtesy. —*Boston Transcript.*

How to Campaign

Candidate (to campaign manager): "You issue the dodgers—"

Manager: "And you dodge the issues."

More From the Back Seat

"Who taught Mrs. Jones to drive a car, anyhow?"

"Oh, I forget the name of her elocution teacher."

Barnyard Reputation

"Is Jim untruthful?"

"Well, I don't know that I would go so far as to say that, but I'll tell you this much: when feeding time comes, his pigs won't stir until he gets someone else to call them for him."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Canned Music

"My wife sings whenever she's getting a meal."

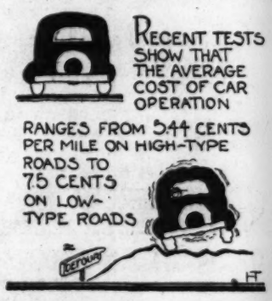
"If mine did, the folks in the delicatessen store would get quite a shock."

Café Strategy

Waitress: "Have you given your order?"

Diner: "Yes, but please change it to an entreaty."—*Reserve Red Cat.*

Worth Knowing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RANGES FROM 5.44 CENTS PER MILE ON HIGH-TYPE ROADS TO 7.5 CENTS ON LOW-TYPE ROADS
KEYSTONE

A Quotation for Today

THERE is none so innocent as not to be evil spoken of; none so wicked as to merit all condemnation.—WARWICKE.

What They Say

No Difference

"I don't like the idle rich any more than I like the idle poor." — *Lady Astor.*

The Average Wage

"A hundred or two hundred millionaires cannot bring prosperity; it's what the average man earns that counts."—*Edward A. Filene.*

Better Radio Programs

"The radio will have to either raise the intelligence level of its programs or lose a large part of its audience." —*Mrs. R. R. Jones.*

Tariff Note

"Inefficient industries cannot shield themselves behind tariffs." — *Sir Hugo Hirst.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Last night I was having a grand time with my old rubber ball—
And I discovered that by letting go at a certain time I could send it sailing through the air—
The only trouble was, it usually ended up by rolling under a chair or radiator or something like that—
And then I'd have to bark and ask the Boss to come and rescue it for me—
And of course he'd do it, but I don't think he liked the job very well, so I'd wiggle my tail a lot and thank him about twice as much as usual!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Consideration

Boston

WHEN reading the Sunny Hour a short time ago about the little boy in Pasadena who fell in the mud in his white clothes, the writer was reminded of a simple incident a number of years ago. A young girl, at an impressionable age, witnessed a scene that so changed and influenced her viewpoint regarding such things that she not only has never forgotten it, but has been consistently grateful for it ever since.

When a student in high school, she traveled with a concert company on a summer Chautauqua engagement. When they were in Salina, Kan., the members of the company noticed with interest the little daughter of the hotel manager. When asked her age, she responded distinctly, and with dignity, "Four years old." When asked her name, she replied, "Chloris, C-h-l-o-r-i-s." She was unafraid and had much poise for one of her short experience.

In the evening the company was invited to the home of the manager, he being a member of the Chautauqua committee. Early in the evening, when Chloris remained for a short time, some pictures were mentioned that the manager and his wife wished to show his guests. Little Chloris asked permission to get them out of the desk drawer in the adjoining room. Acquaintance with her up to this point would have led one to believe she would go about it quietly and in an orderly manner. Nevertheless, she miscalculated the depth of the drawer and in a second there was a crash; the heavy drawer was on the floor; and its innumerable small contents were scattered in every direction.

The mother and father were instant with loving words of assurance, comfort and understanding, dispelling any thoughts of fear or dismay before they had a chance to be manifested. The father was at her side very quickly, and together they restored the contents of the drawer to its original neatness, laughing good-naturedly, and conversing as if they were old pals who had long understood and appreciated each other.

Since that time the young girl who witnessed this little drama of kindly comprehension has earnestly endeavored to pass on that good example, so unobtrusively given. At all times, with grown-ups as well as little folks, at home as well as abroad, in cases of so-called accidents or mishaps with these momentarily uncontrollable things that slip out of one's hands into pieces onto the ever-ready floor, she has tried to be instant with words of understanding and assurance that would banish any dismay or embarrassment that might follow.

Needless to say, she has been rewarded with the same consideration from others many times.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Duodecillion (D. F. T., who inquires how this department arrived at the statement that a duodecillion may be represented as a unit followed by 39 ciphers)—The inquirer is an Englishman, and it should have been explained that the system of numeration prevailing in England and Germany regards a billion as a million millions, a trillion as a million billions, etc. The system followed in the United States, France, and most other continental nations regards a billion as a thousand millions, a trillion as a thousand billions, etc., each additional group of three ciphers constituting a new major number—quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, etc. It was this system which was considered when it was asserted that a duodecillion would be represented as a unit followed by 39 ciphers.

A decillion may thus be written 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, or a unit followed by 33 ciphers; a duodecillion calls for two additional groups of three ciphers. According to the British and German system, however, a duodecillion would be a unit followed by 72 ciphers.

Finity (F. B. C., Miss A. E. P.)—Defined by Webster as "finitude; finite space or region." Pronounced *fin'-i-ty*, with vowels short.

Did You Know That—

The mocking bird has been adopted as the official bird of Texas?

Granite is considered the most durable street pavement?

The smallest of all mammals is the pygmy shrew (*Microsorex hoyt winneman*), that weighs 2.9 grams?

An electric organ without pipes was recently installed in a French church?

The Goodyear Zeppelin dock at Akron, O., is the largest building in the world without center supports, the structure inclosing about eight and one-half acres?

The Swiss Army has discovered that milk is more sustaining on long marches than beer?

There are 86 women amateur radio operators in the United States?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Civilization's Touchstone

ANNOUNCEMENT by Premier Pierre Laval that France will not ask a postponement of the Disarmament Conference scheduled to open in February adds a brighter hue to the vivid expectations with which the world looks toward that event. It recalls the expression used by Signor Dino Grandi when he said to the Foreign Policy Association in New York that the Disarmament Conference "will be the touchstone of our degree of civilization."

The thesis of the Italian Foreign Minister then was:

> We cannot share the view that an absolute security is the condition *sine qua non* for starting any measure of disarmament. . . . The present conditions of the world justify and command the starting of a process of disarmament, and that every step toward the reduction of armaments will bring to the world a greater security.

These words of Signor Grandi express not only the thoughts of his own Government, but they happen to be the views which the United States, Great Britain and other nations have maintained for four years. The philosophy of this group—often referred to as the "disarmament school"—is that arms cause wars. To reduce armaments is to lessen the causes which produce war. In contrast to this group stand, in the main, France and the Succession States—known as the "security school"—which hold that wars cause arms. They assert it is necessary to create politicai circumstances which will lessen wars and so lead to a reduction in arms. The history of the disarmament movement in the last decade has been influenced by the interplay of these two schools of thought.

The wider issue at Geneva when the conference meets will be the further organization of peace and the resulting security in terms of one or the other of these approaches. The nations must realize that there is a give and take. The common goal for the world, including France, is the organization of peace. This goal is difficult and complex, and can be achieved only step by step through compromise. Those who expect immediate solutions need only reflect upon the length of time it took to evolve a naval agreement among the three great maritime powers. If it took a decade to stabilize the naval armaments of only three nations, and naval armaments is a relatively simple problem, the solution of the problem arising out of navies, armies, air forces and war matériel of some sixty-odd nations is not to be expected overnight.

Lately many have been asking if the security afforded by the League of Nations Covenant, the Locarno treaties and the Briand-Kellogg pact do not mean security to France. These instruments, to be sure, do not provide a perfect and absolute security. But they do provide conditions which warrant the beginning of the disarmament process which until now has not been forthcoming, due largely to French intransigence. M. Laval's statement seems to warrant a hope that this intransigence has softened somewhat and that France's idea of security will no longer seem a shy bird so easily frightened away as to discourage the efforts of other diplomats.

The true dogma of security is that no nation should pile up its means of defense so high as to create a sense of insecurity in others. This France has failed to recognize. The problem of security, said Signor Grandi, "is raised solely because competition in armaments still exists, and because the superpower in armaments is bound to weaken the sense of justice on one side and to raise feelings of insecurity and mistrust on the other."

Should the coming conference succeed in reaching a stabilization agreement which will check competition, it will have accomplished wonders. It is in this sense that the gathering of the nations in Geneva in February constitutes the "touchstone of our degree of civilization."

One Defense Against War

THE resolution of the Swiss section of the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty passed in the General Assembly at Basel contains such sound sense that it deserves more attention than has been paid to it.

Assuming, for the sake of its conclusion, that the world may not have rid itself completely of the menace of war, the section examined the conditions of warfare in the future, and the possibilities of protecting the civilian population. After careful deliberation, it decided that if indeed war came, there could be no effective protection for civilians.

This is obviously true. Without indulging in the smallest degree in sensation-mongering, it is practically certain that deleterious gases would be employed by the belligerents. This Swiss section goes on to point out that no complete defense against gas has been found. And it dispels the illusion that in the event of war men and women can go safely about their occupations.

Dealing with methods of collective protection, such as underground shelters, it declares that they, too, must be ruled out because they would require enormous sums of money for their building in sufficient numbers, and moreover would be by no means impregnable.

Besides, is it not ridiculous to keep populations in such a state of fear of hypothetical perils that they, at the present stage of civilization, will be obliged to devote their energies to the construction of thousands of huge cellars to which they might run for refuge in the event of war? Not only would it be a sad commentary on human intelligence, but such a fear would divert human energies from their proper and useful employment.

What, then, is the conclusion reached in Switzerland?

"One thing only is capable of constituting an effective protection of our country," says the resolution; "it is that we should support all the organizations and all the efforts which tend toward the unification of Europe and disarmament."

In a more general sense, is it not clear that all preparations for war, even though they be defensive and not aggressive, imply the belief in war and the fear of war? It may not be possible to eliminate all defensive measures at present. But against war there is only one real protection, and that is the total suppression of war. What is true of so-called protection against gas is true of all protection against other warlike weapons. They would be at the best of doubtful utility.

The only complete defense against war is to eradicate it entirely from practical politics and from human thought.

Classics and Best Sellers

BEST sellers are conveniently determined by statistics. Whether or not a given volume deserves the description is hardly open to question. Classics, on the other hand, are not so readily defined. After a lapse of years controversy may continue unabated as to whether a popular book will be sufficiently enduring in its fame to entitle it to fellowship with "The Iliad," Shakespeare's plays or "Alice in Wonderland."

A recent issue of the Golden Book contains a list of best selling novels for the last thirty years. It is interesting to note not only the change in taste of the fiction-reading public during this period, but also the comparative oblivion into which most of the older volumes have passed. Such titles as "Alice of Old Vincennes" (1901), "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" (1909), and "V. V.'s Eyes" (1913), are of interest today chiefly as representative of the type of fiction which commanded the largest number of readers in the decade immediately preceding the World War.

With "The Inside of the Cup," the year 1914 introduces a significant shift in emphasis from the idealized romance to fiction of the analytical, controversial, or grimly realistic type. Novels in this group include: "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "Main Street," "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," and "All Quiet on the Western Front." All these, it may safely be said, sound a more challenging note than their pre-war predecessors.

Another and even more arresting contrast is to be found between the best selling novel of 1929, "All Quiet on the Western Front," and that of 1930, "The Door," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Whether this portends another shift toward lighter and eventually happier fiction, only the next decade of best sellers will reveal.

The best seller may be regarded as something of an index to popular taste as determined by the social and political experiences of the day, while the classic survives because it appeals to those experiences and emotions common to all peoples and all ages. The title to enduring fame may be loudly and perennially claimed by publishing houses for the most successful of their children. It remains an interesting speculation, however, as to which of the best sellers of the period 1901-1930 will be found gracing that section of the family bookshelves reserved for classics in 2030.

Latin America's Debts

A RECENT study of the trend of Latin-American security prices in the New York market, and of the prices of commodities exported by Latin-American countries, affords a basis for explaining a situation that has caused uneasiness among more than 200,000 North American investors.

These investors bought more than $1,500,000,000 of bonds the value of which dropped recently to $250,000,000. The total depreciation was more than 80 per cent, and in some instances more than 93 per cent. Interest rates on some of these bonds were sometimes as high as their market values. The prices of all Latin-American bonds sank regardless of the fact that some countries have continued interest and sinking fund payments.

Undoubtedly ignorance of Latin-American conditions has contributed to the unsettlement of the market for these bonds. Bonds of the State of São Paulo, whose financial history is clear of defaults, go up and down with the news of events in other parts of Latin America, though they may be many thousands of miles away and in another state of another independent republic. If a revolution in Perú occurs, Argentine bonds drop as though Argentina and Peru were interdependent.

The study referred to, however, brings out clearly a relation between the "capacity to pay" and the price of the Latin-American bonds. There is indicated an extraordinary parallel movement between Latin-American commodity and bond prices. The reason is clear. It is from commodities that one-fourth to three-fourths of the national revenues of the republics in question are derived. Nations in Latin America rely often on one product for economic prosperity, and for administration expenses and interest and sinking fund payments. The drop in the prices of commodities to less than cost of production means a lessening of trade and revenues.

It is made clear in the study that suspensions of interest payments were inevitable. The Latin-American nations simply did not have the wherewithal to make payments. The disclosure of this fact to many who have begun to lose faith in the integrity of Latin-American governments should serve as an assurance that their present situation is a result of economic factors and is not due to willful design of peoples and governments unmindful of their foreign obligations.

There appears no more reason for losing faith in the Latin-American governments than in the many old-established concerns elsewhere that have had to ask indulgence because of a world situation over which they had no control. The factor of faith is important because the recovery of Latin America will depend somewhat on the extension of further credits. These will be available only if investors are convinced that economic factors alone have sent down the prices of bonds they hold, and that as prices of Latin-American commodities come back, so will the prices of Latin-American bonds, and that interest payments will be resumed.

The Railroads Peer Ahead

THE Interstate Commerce Commission accepts the plan of the American railroads to make a loan pool of additional freight rates recently granted. Representatives of 1,500,000 railway employees, meeting in Chicago, are not so sure they will accept the plans of the railroad companies to reduce wages something like 10 per cent. Between the two developments railway management has some encouragement and some misgivings.

The action of the regulatory commission in opening the way for establishment, on terms acceptable to the stronger railroads, of a fund to support the credit of the financially weaker carriers will be generally welcomed. There can be little question that a more sympathetic public sentiment exists toward the railroads now than has prevailed for several decades. With rail earnings reduced to a point which the Railway Age says represents only 2 per cent on the investment, more persons are convinced that the companies' vicissitudes are real. With branch lines and trains being abandoned because of motor competition, more persons have been awakened to the indispensability of the railroads.

But the continuance of this friendly sentiment depends now, primarily, upon the way railroad managements handle the wage question in dealing with their employees. It is unfortunate that on the eve of the meeting in Chicago one western railway has refused arbitration of a proposed wage cut and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees is taking a strike vote as a step to compel investigation under the Railway Labor Act.

The existence of this statute does much to assure the nation that the whole question of rail wages this time will be worked out without strikes or lockouts. Still more fundamental is the fact that employers and employees in this field have shown more than ordinary willingness to consider each other's point of view and to coöperate in solving their mutual problems. This can be said notwithstanding the apparent stand-off in the opening conference between labor and company spokesmen, which was, of course, something of a face-saving affair.

The Railway Labor Act provides a whole series of steps for the adjustment of disputes. Upon the announcement of proposed wage reductions by the roads, a board of mediation appointed by the President comes into action, endeavoring to bring workers and executives to an agreement. This may mean an agreement to accept arbitration by a board of three or six members, including neutral representation, whose award would be binding. Or, if other efforts fail, the board of mediation may request the President to appoint an emergency board of inquiry. The work of this board assures a further "cooling-off" period and a public report on the issues from a disinterested source.

There are in the present demands of railroad labor leaders some points which will have a wide public appeal. One which is especially valid is that the savings to the companies in wage rates should be used to provide wider employment, extending to trained men now out of work. To be sure, railroad security holders have a claim to returns on their investments, but so have railroad workers on their investments of years of service in acquiring a highly specialized skill.

Whatever may be the merits on this and other points involved, the nation has ground to expect that the differences will be smoothed out peaceably and on a basis not of force but of reason.

Editorial Notes

State troopers in Pennsylvania solicited more than 10,000 bushels of fresh vegetables and fruits from farmers along their regular patrol routes for distribution to the needy. The produce which would have otherwise gone to waste was all that was asked for by the patrolmen. Here is a case where the motorists who were law-abiding unwittingly did their part in this charitable act by giving the officers more time for their kindly deed.

With increasing evidence that it is comparatively easy for the military bloc of a country to control affairs in defiance of the civil government, how much longer is it going to be before civil governments awaken to the fact that a powerful armed force can become a frankenstein?

The proposal or Greece to limit its newspapers to four pages six days of the week and eight pages on the other, to cut its imports of paper, will make many an editor weep. But then, town criers were used long before the printed page to disseminate the news.

There is a move to popularize mayonnaise as a substitute for butter. Many a sandwich counter patron, however, would welcome a move to popularize butter as a substitute for mayonnaise.

One lesson to be learned from present business conditions is that it is better to save for a rainy year than just for a rainy day.

From the Letters of a Consul's Wife in Africa

CAPE TOWN

DEAR Helen:

Well, here we are in Africa at last, after a long sea voyage of thirty-four days. . . . Cape Town has a strikingly beautiful location and is decidedly quaint. Imagine, if you can, the main street given over in the center to a row of horse-drawn Victoria hansoms, with pink-cheeked, silk-hatted cabbies sitting on top of the boxes, whips in hand and roving eyes watching for a "fare." I fell victim at once, never having ridden in the mode of the "gay '90's." And then, too, who could resist such names as "Idle Hour," "Happy Days," "Bide Awhile," which were neatly painted on these otherwise shabby cabs?

It took five minutes of bargaining with the cabby before we came to an agreement. Or rather five minutes before we understood each other, what with my American accent and his cockney one. Here is part of our conversation:

"How much is the fare round trip?"

"Beg pahdon?"

"How much is the fare round trip?"

"Oh, I cun tyke yuh round the town, lydy. The tariff with return ticket 'u'll be thruh un a tickey, lydy."

With no more ado I got into this "one horse shay." We started at a slow gait up the colorful main street, called Adderley. I say colorful, for it was that in more than one sense of the word. Flower sellers on one side of the curbing did a brisk business with their lovely Cape flowers—you have never seen anything like them at home—and the venders themselves ranged from black through every shade of brown or yellow to the palest white.

Cape Town has probably one of the most cosmopolitan populations in the world. Remnants of the original Hottentot and Bushman tribes are occasionally seen—dwarflike peoples with yellowish skins, conical heads and an almost Oriental aspect. One sees much more frequently the Bantu Negro races.

* * *

You simply would be fascinated with the old Dutch houses. They are of white stucco, with red tile roofs, large fireplace chimneys, and solid wooden doors cut across the middle with the upper halves thrown open like shutters, giving glimpses of charming interiors. Everyone, it seems, has a garden, flowers in profusion, and a little picannin. The same boy would appear to be working in them all, so much alike do these little Kaffirs look.

All of the traffic signs are in two languages—English and Afrikaans (South African Dutch) and one hears both tongues spoken.

Passing the Old Dutch Reformed Church on Sunday, we were particularly struck with the formal attire that the men assumed. Tall silk hats, black Prince Albert coats and white wash ties were the rule instead of the exception.

South African school children wear uniform clothing, as I am told the English children do, denoting by the color on their blazer jackets the schools they attend. The boys wear shorts with low socks—knickerbockers are never seen. The girls wear their blazers over plain navy blue jumper dresses. The striking thing about their ensemble is the long hip-length black cotton stockings with extremely short skirts. The school color idea is carried out in tiny caps for the boys and banded peanut straw sailors for the girls.

* * *

Hotels here are largely residential. Even transients pay a fixed price a day covering room and meals. The old "American plan" which our grandfathers discarded is the rule here. And your South African has not yet become acquainted with clothes closets. Huge wardrobes are an accompanying piece to every bedroom suite.

Dinner is served between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock and everyone "dresses" for dinner. For a man to appear in his sport flannels or daytime business suit—well, it simply isn't done. Here you see the influence which the British Colonist usually carries to new lands.

The waiters are Indians, in crisp white drill suits set off with gorgeous red satin sashes crossing over the right shoulder. It is a pageant to see the dining hall filled with guests and these waiters treading softly to and fro. The dinner itself is not to be lightly scanned. . . .

* * *

DURBAN, S. AF.

Durban, one may say, is almost entirely English and very conscious of the fact. The city itself is a gem, situated on the Indian Ocean, and commanding a magnificent view from its high Berea. The scarlet trees are in full bloom and the mauve jackarandas are lovelier still. Bougainvillea vines of two shades, deep purple and rust, climb everywhere. The climate is ideal the year round. Advertising signs in South Africa implore one to visit "Delightful Durban," and from the holiday crowds sunning themselves on the beach, not to mention the tennis courts and golf courses, one comes to the conclusion that South Africans believe in signs.

The months of May, June, July and August are the winter months here and vacations are taken then instead of in the summer months. It is continual summer here regardless of what they call the seasons.

We have been in Africa three months now and I had just begun to despair of ever seeing a drop of rain again when, to my great delight, this morning I was awakened at 2 o'clock by the noise of a terrific downpour. It kept up steadily. So, after breakfast, I donned mackintosh, in true Boston style, and sallied forth for a good tramp. But the people here are not so fond of rain. It seemed I had the town's streets to myself.

The street cars, or trams as they are called here, are double deckers, like our Fifth Avenue buses in New York. Motormen and conductors wear sun helmets. A more novel conveyance is the jinrikisha, pulled by a strapping Zulu "boy." These ricksha boys paint their faces in grotesque designs and wear native warriors' headgear ornamented with animal horns and skins. Their bodies are wonderfully symmetrical and their long, even stride, as they lope along, drawing one or two passengers, is an unusual sight.

We thought Cape Town was colorful, but Durban is more so. Here there is a large Indian population—descendants of the coolies imported from Asia for the sugar plantations some sixty years ago. Politically they constitute a serious problem for South Africa, but so far as the tourist is concerned they add a touch of Oriental color and mystery. Their bright costumes, Eastern bazaars and minareted temples offer strange contrasts to the modes of the white civilization.

One of the charms of South African travel is its variety of place names. Some are English, many are Dutch, but a good proportion of them are native. To a stranger the words are almost unpronounceable. Try these: Umkomaas, Xinivane, Mbabane and Izingolweni.

* * *

LOURENCO MARQUES, MOZAMBIQUE

No hurry here in Mozambique. Here is a bit of Latin Europe in East Africa. In true European style, there are the little sidewalk cafés, with comfortable wicker armchairs, where one may sit at ease.

But would you like to hear of the difficulties and delights of housekeeping in East Africa? At home you are in your snug little house or apartment, so modern that with a little intelligent direction it almost runs itself. Here one has the Old World problem of servants, anywhere from two to six black boys attached, depending upon the size of the establishment. In the tropics, the houses must of necessity be large and spacious, and our Consulate requires five attendants. We have a Muhammadan cook "boy," a downstairs "boy," an upstairs "boy," a combination laundry and messenger "boy," and a picannin for the gardens. A small regiment!

Only one of these boys, Punyah, the Muhammadan cook, speaks English. He does all the marketing. No white woman ever goes to market. You see, there are all sorts of restrictions, and this is one of them.

Two coinages are used here—Portuguese escudoes and British pounds, shillings and pence. I have a harassing time converting them into Uncle Sam's money to see how much I am spending from an American salary. Au revoir,

MADELEINE.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Criticism of Newspapers

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, former minister of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, made a speaking tour through California last winter. He came to Redlands and was entertained in the home of the Rev. Herbert C. Ide, pastor of the Congregational Church. I heard Mr. Ide describe Dr. Jefferson's ways of working as related to him by the New York minister. . . .

He is careful not to read the newspaper before he begins his work in the morning. As he expressed it, "I do not like to get newspaper-minded." This is a severe criticism of newspapers. The newspapers with their list of accidents and crime and divorce and scandal do not put a man's mind in the best condition to let God's thought flow through him.—*The Rev. J. H. Olmstead,* in the *Homiletic Review.*

Liquor Government Control

TO those who advocate government liquor control it might be of interest to read the following sent to us from a subscriber:

> What is meant by "government liquor control"? Not the amount of liquor drunk, for the Quebec Liquor Commission says, "Sales of beer increased 1,000,000 gallons over last year." Not the sale of "hard liquor," for the same commission reports, "Sale of hard spirits increased 32,275 gallons in one year." Not the number of persons drinking, for the Alberta Liquor Board reports 60,000 permits issued the first year, and 144,000 two years later. Not drunkenness, for the report of the Saskatchewan Liquor Board informs us, "Arrests for drunkenness increased 125 per cent in the first eight months." Not bootlegging, for the same board says, "Bootlegging increased 111 per cent in the first year," and the British Columbia Liquor Board reports, "As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as is sold in the government stores."
>
> Some Canadians are discovering that instead of liquor being controlled by the Government, the Government is being controlled by liquor. This is no time to shift our policy."
>
> —*Hotel and Travel News* (Boston).

The Most Important Task

GENERAL SMUTS gave at Sheffield University his Basil Hicks address on "Disarmament." The address was founded by Dr. W. M. Hicks, emeritus professor of physics at Sheffield University, in memory of his son, who was killed in the battle of Loos.

General Smuts said that the lectureship was in memory of one of the most radiant young lives which fate and duty led to the altar of sacrifice in the great war. The best way in which the memory of the dead could be honored was to make the world safe for youth against another such call to sacrifice. Beyond all doubt the future peace of the world was the most important and most urgent task which the war had laid upon us.

He did not say that disarmament was the only road to peace. There could not be peace in a world in which there was no social justice, no honor and respect among the nations; nor could there be peace for long in a world of chaos. There must be a rule of justice and fair play; there must be a permanent institution continuously controlling its application; and the means and temptation to use private force must be carefully limited and controlled. Those were the essential conditions of good order within the state; and they were no less the essential foundations of international order and peace.—*The Times* (London).

A Duty for Peace

AS MATTERS are taking shape in Manchuria, the League of Nations may soon reach an epoch-making point in its existence. In the last ten years the League has from time to time intervened in international disputes. In none of these cases has the League appealed to force. It has employed only counsel and conciliation, and in each of the disputes so far these methods have sufficed to obtain peaceful settlements. . . .

The world may well find itself faced . . . with a crisis in which the principle of coöperation to preserve peace will be at stake. The League will either receive a blow from which it may never recover, or it will get a new and hopeful lease on life. If the League takes such a rebuff, there is grave danger that the whole movement for disarmament and a better way of regulating the world than that existing before 1914 will fail. The old race for alliances, a balance of power, great armies will be resumed at new pitch.

The Far East is a long way from America, but can this country refuse to lend its prestige and weight to the League and to the vision, however dim, of a better world, which it represents? The answer would seem to be that America cannot make that refusal.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A New Reason to Study Languages

SECRETARY STIMSON of the State Department recently inaugurated direct telephonic service between America and Roumania with a conversation with Prince Ghica, Foreign Minister at Bucharest. The conversation was . . . conducted in English, with nine department assistants "listening in" on extension phones at Washington.

Rapid development of international telephonic communication, as well as the constantly growing importance of foreign trade, may be expected to bring about increased emphasis upon the study of foreign languages in American educational institutions.

Because of our geographical isolation and the fact that English is the official tongue throughout almost all of North America, we have until recently been inclined to regard ourselves as linguistically self-sufficient; knowledge of foreign languages has been regarded as a cultural accomplishment, generally of little material value.

In the future, we may look for a marked change in this attitude, as international trade and communication facilities are developed.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register.*